

Commerce

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 25

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1924

NUMBER 19

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A GAIN we pause  
on the threshold  
of a New Year to

thank our friends and customers for  
the success that has come to us in the  
past, and to pledge anew our loyalty  
and service to you throughout the  
coming years.

That the New Year holds in store a  
wealth of health, happiness and pros-  
perity for you all is the sincere wish of

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Humidification Engineers

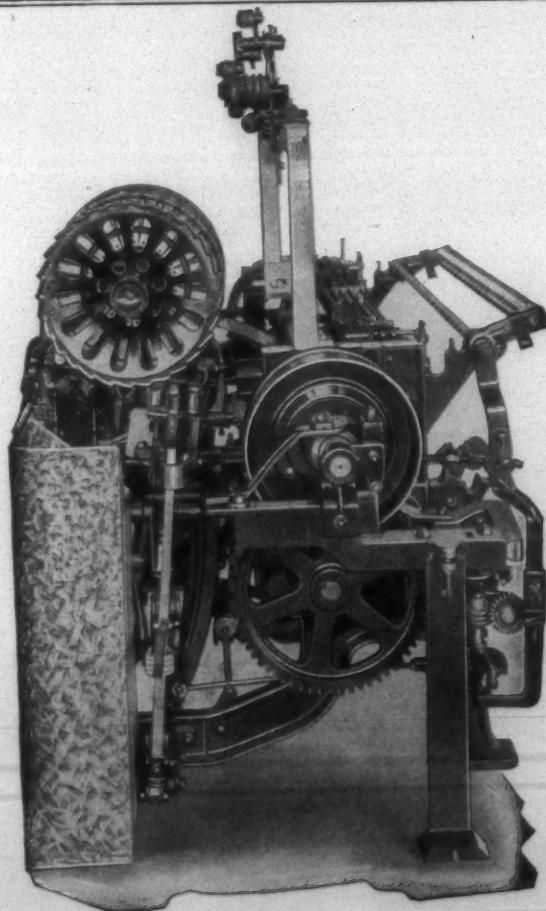
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equal to the  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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#### COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

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Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
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Full Roller Card	Spoolers
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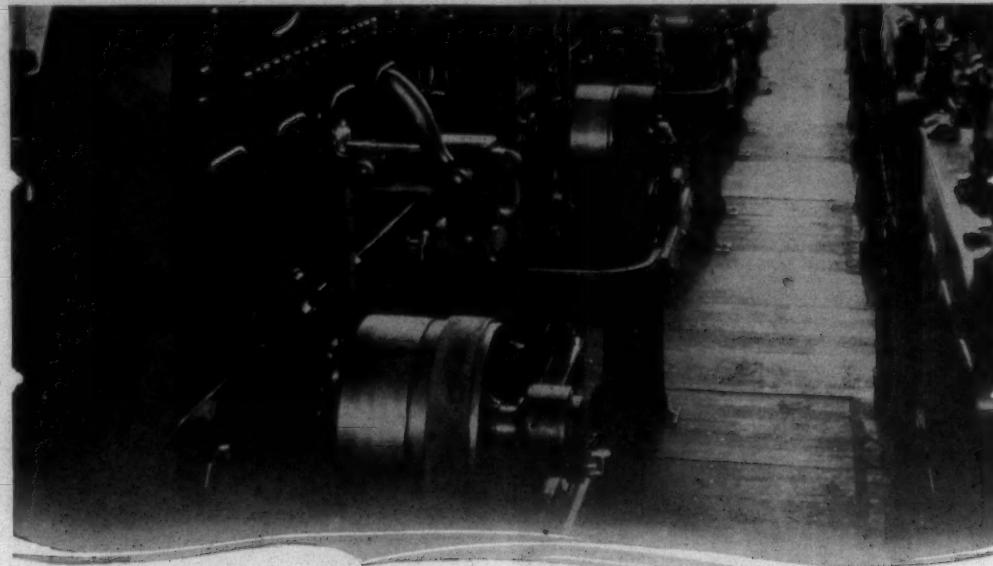
### WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

### WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

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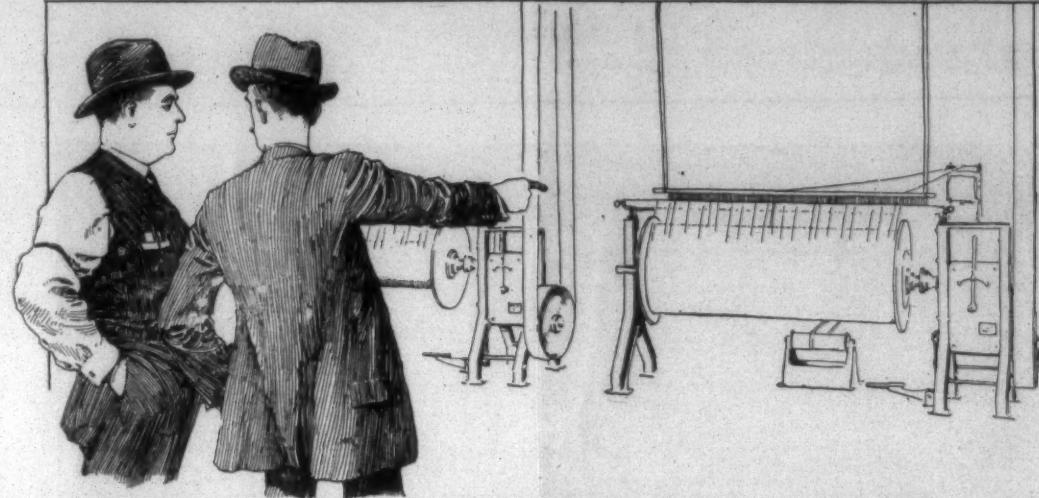
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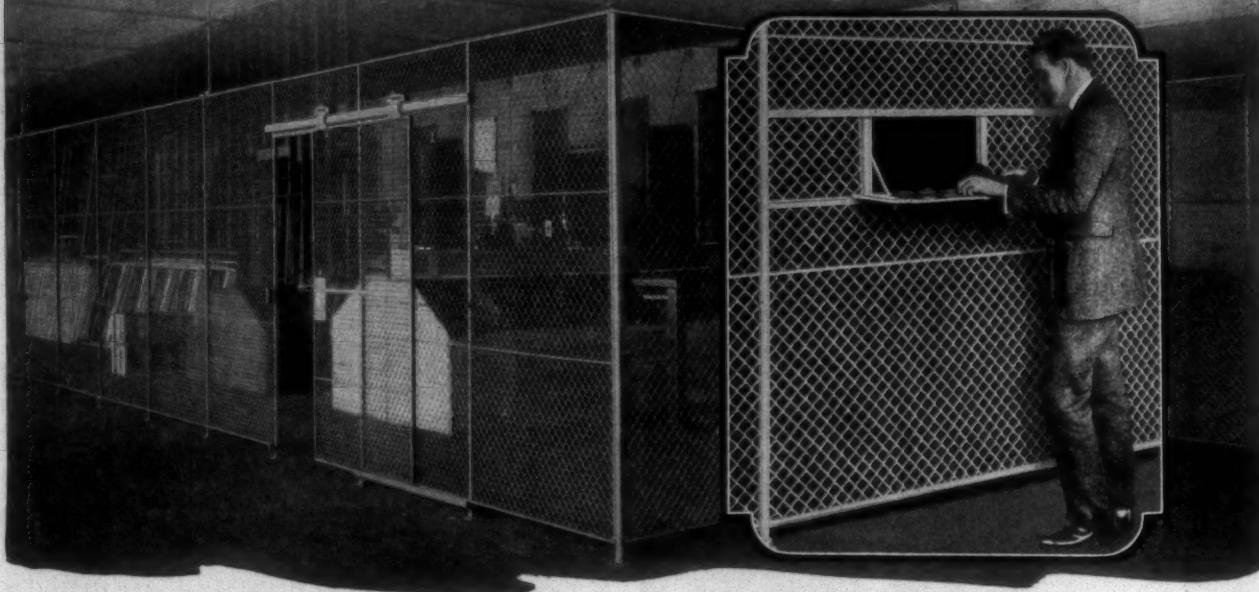
"Maybe it's economic conditions, Mr. Skeptic, but let's see what the Franklin Process will do for you first."

*The Messrs. Skeptic in the textile trade are less every day. We are continually adding new dying customers to our list. Are you a Mr. Skeptic or are you one of the many who intend to look into the Franklin Process soon? Why not do it today and save money? Our book of color samples is yours for the asking.*

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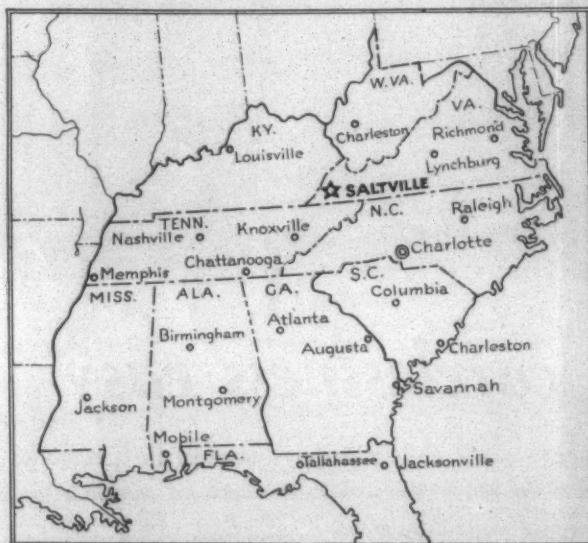
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Bleaching Powder-Soda Ash

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1924

NUMBER 19

## Export Textile Trade Grows

Washington.—The total value of textile exports for November was \$141,904,940, as compared with \$125,732,946 for the same month of last year, according to figures made public by the U. S. Department of Commerce. For the 11 months ending November the total value of textile exports was \$839,953,002 as compared with \$768,606,680 for the same 11 months of last year.

The total value of textile imports for November was \$82,452,209, as compared with \$81,637,404 for the same month of last year. For the 11 months ending November of this year the value was \$929,439,400, as compared with \$768,091,322 for the same period last year.

Exports of cotton manufactures in November were valued at \$10,838,626, as compared with \$11,730,630 for November of last year. For the 11 months ending November of this year the value was \$127,408,880, as against \$127,379,687 for the same period of last year.

Exports of cotton manufactures in November were valued at \$10,838,626, as compared with \$11,730,630 for November of last year. For the 11 months ending November of this year the value was \$127,408,880, as against \$127,379,687 for the same period of last year.

There were 38,524 pounds of unmanufactured wool and mohair exported during November, valued at 9,409, as compared with 137,043 pounds, valued at \$35,631 exported in November of last year. For the 11 months ending November, 526,792 pounds, valued at \$154,431, were exported, as compared with 449,806 pounds, valued at \$103,676 for the same period of last year.

The total value of wool manufactures exported during November of this year, according to the department's figures, was \$853,049, as compared with \$504,730 for November, 1922. The value for the 11-month period ending November of this year was \$7,352,640, as compared with \$5,227,510 for the same period of last year.

The wool exports, including cloth and dress goods, were 119,195 yards valued at \$164,105 during November of this year, as compared with 90,255 yards valued at \$135,585 exported during the same month of last year. For the 11 months ending November of this year the exports were 1,405,980 yards valued at \$2,047,287, while during the same period of last year they were 1,017,613 yards valued at \$1,440,177.

Total valuation of silk manufactures exported in November of this year was \$665,053 as compared with \$937,286 for the same month of last year. For the 11 months ending November of this year the exports were valued at \$10,448,926 as against November the total value of textile exports was \$11,100,151 for the same 11 months

last year. Of the total value of textile imports as stated above the value of the goods entered free for November was \$51,933,016 while the dutiable goods was valued at \$30,519,148, as compared with a value of \$48,257,993 for the free goods imported in November of last year and for the dutiable imports of \$33,379,411. For the 11 months ending November of this year the value of the free goods imported was \$464,785,590 and that of the dutiable \$464,653,810, as compared with \$469,402,799, the value of free goods imported during the 11 months period of last year, and \$298,688,523, the value of the dutiable goods imported during the same period.

There were 8,282,032 pounds of unmanufactured cotton imported during November valued at \$2,656,414, as compared with 24,775,249 pounds valued at \$6,581,525 pounds during the same month of last year. Also for the 11-month period ending November there were 169,778,833 pounds valued at \$43,794,136 imported, as compared with 151,907,529 pounds valued at \$38,902,001 for the same period of last year.

The value of the total cotton manufactures imported in November of this year was \$7,757,558, as compared with \$6,432,754 in November of last year. For the 11 months ending November of this year the value was \$90,845,969, as compared with \$79,527,003 for the same period of last year.

Cotton cloth imported during November was valued at \$3,766,059, as compared with \$2,349,707 for the same month of last year. For the 11-month period ending November the value was \$42,739,247, as compared with \$35,776,868 for the same 11 months of last year.

Of this the unbleached cotton cloth imported in November, 1923, was valued at \$1,633,231, as compared with \$9,348,359 for the same month of last year. Also for November the value of bleached cotton cloth imported was \$233,723, as compared with \$291,310 for the same month of last year. The value of imports of colored, dyed, printed, etc., cotton cloth for November of

this year was \$1,899,105, as compared with \$1,208,993 for the same month of last year.

Jute and manufactures of jute imported during November were valued at \$6,729,087, as compared with \$7,891,943 for November of last year. Flax and hemp and manufactures thereof imported during November were valued at \$4,680,328, as compared with \$3,347,414 for the same month of last year.

There were 9,814,637 pounds of wool, including mohair, imported during November, valued at \$2,364,438, as compared with 26,961,700 pounds, valued at \$6,620,524, imported during the same month of last year. For the 11 months ending November, 382,453,363 pounds, valued at \$126,453,307, were imported, as compared with 330,855,934 pounds, valued at \$74,526,653, for the same period of last year.

Of this amount, 6,562,397 pounds of carpet wool, valued at \$1,376,198, was imported in November of this year, as compared with 8,362,152 pounds, valued at \$1,643,029, imported in November of last year.

For the 11-month period ending November, imports of carpet wool were 116,356,310 pounds, valued at \$25,034,689, as compared with 158,583,050 pounds, valued at \$26,680,988, for the same — months of last year.

Of the total wool imports, clothing wool amounted to 339,181 pounds, valued at \$145,189, for November, as compared with 3,112,245 pounds, valued at \$823,058, for the same month of last year. For the 11-month period ending November, 30,047,018 pounds of clothing wool was imported, valued at \$11,122,832, as compared with 33,861,966 pounds, valued at \$8,052,910, for the same period of last year.

There were 2,898,931 pounds of combing wool imported in November, valued at \$832,835, as compared with 14,125,815 pounds, valued at \$3,758,273, for November of last year. For the 11-month period ending November, imports of combing wool amounted to 230,525,195 pounds, valued at \$87,576,510, as compared with 130,091,929 pounds, valued at \$37,108,397, for the same period of last year.

The total value of manufactures of wool imported was \$4,265,964 for November of this year, as compared with \$3,619,206 for the same month of last year. For the 11-month period ending November, the value was \$53,902,561, as compared with

\$42,142,173 for the same period of last year.

The wool imports, including wool dress goods, amounting to 42,584 square yards valued at \$80,341, imported in November of this year, as compared with 64,286 square yards valued at \$119,538 imported during the same month of last year.

Total wool manufactures imported also included woolen cloth amounting to 982,856 square yards, valued at \$1,482,197 for November of this year, as compared with 479,939 square yards valued at \$909,875 imported during November of last year.

There were 18,480 pounds of raw silk imported during November, valued at \$23,638, as compared with \$22,709 pounds valued at \$19,052 imported in the same month of last year. For the 11-month period ending November, there were 402,844 pounds, valued at \$59,451, imported during the same 11-month period of last year.

### Predicts Large Cotton Acreage.

The South is making plans to plant a bigger cotton crop than the present one in order to supply the shortage which it feels is bound to prevail this coming year, according to Edward C. Delafield, president of the Bank of America, New York, who has just returned from an extensive survey of that territory. Throughout North and South Carolina and Georgia the planters expect to take advantage of the higher prices for cotton and to be ready for the higher returns which will come should the general forecasting of shortage be realized.

"The cotton planters who have crops of any size find themselves in a good financial position and ready to get the utmost out of the next crop," says Mr. Delafield. "There is every indication that unless all estimates of the present crop are utterly inaccurate and unless there is a marked reduction in consumption, there will be a real shortage of cotton during the coming year. The total yield for 1923-1924 season is only a little over ten million bales, over a million bales less than the average annual production between 1917 and 1921.

"At December 1 prices, the value of the cotton crop this year is at least \$300,000,000 more than last year's crop. North Carolina this year has the second largest crop of

(Continued on Page 34)

# The Fastness of Dyes to Light\*

As a chemist I know what the stability very markedly. We have Then, of course, it has been done very nicely indeed. Of course, you public has been a little slow to two or three instances of that. We with exposure to arc-light. And must make the solutions dilute learn, and that is that any given dye should have a great many, but we then somebody comes along and enough so that they are not reduc- when pure has the same properties have not. You will find a statement says, "Let us try exposure to ultra- when it is made; that in Toch's book on paints, which we violet light."

indigo made in the United States is verified, that if you wash the pig- It is perfectly true that ultra- just as fast to light as indigo made in Germany; and that arsenic dyes made in Germany are just as fugi- ment vermillion over with madder violet light will fade certain dyes lake—and I am referring to the pig- tive to light as the same arsenic dyes made in this country. As a matter of fact, the things that I am going to talk about today practically all refer to German dyes, because the literature on dyes in the past has been written mostly in Germany.

And of course I also know that you do not need the same standard of fastness under all circumstances—that a ball dress does not need to be as fast to light—it is not exposed to the same amount of light as, for instance, a sailor's uniform. But still we are interested in the question of how fast any given dye is to light, and also whether there is any possibility either of making dyes which shall be faster to light, or of taking the same dyes and making them faster to light.

Now, we know that dyes may fade in the light either by reduction or by oxidation. A typical case is methylene blue, which you can fade either by reducing it or by oxidizing it. I do not put indigo under that head because you must have a pretty powerful reducing agent to fade indigo, so that the light does not really get in there at all.

If you look through the literature you will find in general we do not know specifically what wave length, what kind of light fades any particular dye. Of course, we know this: That it is only those wave lengths which are absorbed by a dye which can have any effect on it. But that is not quite enough, because in general if you take a blue dye, you know that it is going to absorb the orange and yellow certainly, and possibly the red; and consequently you would expect it to fade in the orange and yellow.

Now, in at least one particular case—patent blue—there is an absorption band in violet—it is violet light which fades that dye, and not the red or yellow. In other words, when people lay down rules they class patent blue as a yellow dye, because they say it is affected, or faded by blue light, meaning violet. It is only a narrow band, but that is the one that is effective. You get the same sort of thing with Fehling's solution, where the band in the extreme violet, or ultraviolet, is very effective, and the others are not.

Now, if you knew in each particular case what light faded any given dye, it might be possible to top that dye with something else which would not affect the color apprecia-

Then, of course, it has been done very nicely indeed. Of course, you with exposure to arc-light. And must make the solutions dilute enough so that they are not reduc- when it is made; that in Toch's book on paints, which we violet light."

It is perfectly true that ultra- ment vermillion over with madder violet light will fade certain dyes fairly rapidly, and therefore it does not to the dye—that that give an accelerated test; but it may process stabilizes the vermillion so that it does not blacken in the light the way it would ordinarily. That is true. I do not know how long it keeps it, but it does make it very

more the use of the ultraviolet lamp is bad, because that being done in air is always going to make a certain amount of ozone, in which case the dye is being bleached by ozone, whereas in general, under ordinary working conditions, dyes do not bleach in light from ozone. It is not the oxygen which is the active agent and oxidizes the dye. It is the dye which is activated and oxidizes the fabric. Of course, that is the difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, if you like; but it is a

very important difference if you are going to make your dyes more stable.

Now, as I said before, these tests are qualitative. I doubt whether anybody would be willing to risk comparing two different exposures with any certainty that they are the same. Well, now that is not necessary, because we have an invention by Mr. Case in Auburn, who did a great deal of work during the war on signalling with infra-red, and various other things of that sort. He has made a strontium sulphide lamp which, when light falls on it, gives a good electro-motive force, and I have seen some of the results he has obtained. This can be calibrated for anything, and he has taken things with the same dye and exposed them one time with a good deal of sunlight, and another time until the thing faded to a given point in cloudy weather; and it is perfectly astonishing, the accuracy with which those two different exposures agree when you take the total candlepower minutes, or hours, or whatever you like.

In other words, we are in a position now—we were not before the war—to make really quantitative measurements and not simply to confine ourselves to the statement that one hour of a given arc lamp is equivalent to twenty hours of Arizona sunlight, which one reads about in some of the advertisements, and which I have no doubt is true. It is not very accurate, and I know it is not accurate in the university laboratory, where the voltage at which the lamp is running may be fluctuating twenty per cent. Yet it might be accurate.

Now, as the light is under ordinary conditions either oxidizing or reducing the dye, that can of course be tested out very easily. We have

ment by putting in an oxidizing agent, let us say dilute hydrogen peroxide, or dilute hydrosulphite on the other hand, and finding out whether under those conditions your dye bleaches more rapidly or less rapidly. And that works out

there again, must be gone over very carefully. Here is one thing that knocks the bottom out of it if you go it blind. I have just told you that chrysanthine bleaches very much more rapidly than magenta in light. On the other hand, magenta bleaches very rapidly with hydrogen peroxide, and chrysanthine does not. So, if you took a test of that sort and just went ahead carelessly with it, you would draw entirely wrong conclusions.

I have jotted down a number of things just to show the way in which different dyes have very different fastness to light, depending on the way you use them. There is a statement that albumin lakes are four times as fast as barium lakes. Now, my guess there again is that albumin probably acts as a reducing agent to a certain extent and cuts down the oxidation. But I do not know. Another statement is that barium-tannin lakes are very much faster to light than straight barium lakes. There again I imagine it is because the tannin gets oxidized.

Then you run up against this statement: That most dyes on an inert base like a barium sulphate base, or any of the others, are more fugitive to light than they are when you have them in the mass. On the other hand, an alizarin lake is very much faster to light than straight alizarin.

Then you get this statement: Paranthaniline red is faster on cotton than on wool; indigo is faster on wool than on cotton. Both good things to know. Methylene blue is faster on cotton, presumably—although they do not say so—than on wool. Magenta is not. Magenta is the other way round.

I got into town early, and so I stopped at the Chemists' Club and went up and looked at some of the books there and found a statement which I had not had in my notes, that methylene blue is very fugitive to light on acetate silk—much more so than it is on cotton. That, on the other hand, magenta and malachite green crystals and brilliant green are surprisingly fast on acetate silks—that is, very much faster than they are under ordinary conditions. Again, one would like to know why.

Then you have the further statement that substantive dyes are faster on wool than on cotton. That alizarine blacks are faster on chrome—faster to light, not to washing—and not on alumina, tin or iron.

Of course, one established fact at

\*An address by Dr. W. D. Bancroft, Professor of Chemistry, Cornell University, before the Second Annual Meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association of the United States.

bly, and which might increase the

first is that alumina and tin are colorless, and might let through certain wave lengths which are stopped by chrome; but on the other hand the iron is colored.

Then, logwood is faster with iron than it is with alumina, and quercitron—which I do not know if anybody uses now—is faster on alumina than on tin.

I could not lay my hands on the reference before I came down, so I am not quite sure just which way it is—but it is stated there is a very distinct difference in the fastness to light and deep shades of indigo. Now, personally, I do not feel any certainty that that is true. It may perfectly well be that a slight fading makes a lot of difference on a pale shade and yet a very small percentage of difference on a dark shade; or, it may be, on the other hand, that indigo which is in intimate contact with your fabric, your fibre, rather, is faster or less fast to light, as you prefer, than the deeper shades where you have the same indigo dye.

As I said, I am not quite sure which way the thing goes, because I could not find that reference. But people put all those things in literature, and some of them at least we have checked and I know are true. But there is absolutely no knowledge as to why these things act as they do. And yet that seems to me in certain respects fundamental.

I am just simply suggesting one possible thing as regards improving these conditions—that you might put something else on them—top them with something else—which would cut out the light which does the business. But then you come back again; and why is one thing faster on cotton than on wool, and why is the other dye—all a case of oxidation, probably—faster on wool than it is on cotton? And you cannot translate that information, or may not be able to translate that information directly into dollars and cents.

But I do not see how you are going to go ahead and improve things and either make better dyes or improve the application of your existing dyes until you know why cotton acts one way with one dye and wool with another, or why eosine is faster on a lead base, and on the other hand most of these things on a barium base are much less fast.

In other words, we do not know the first thing in regard to the behavior or the action of light on dyes. That is, we have got a lot of empirical data. Now, empirical data are good as a starting point, but they do not get you much of anywhere; and the reason we haven't anything more than empirical data is chiefly that a lot of people have gone at it as if the action of light on dyes was a perfectly mysterious thing. And my experience is that the man who is looking for mysteries finds them. And I am quite certain that if you will go at this thing systematically you could clear the whole thing up in a relatively short time, and certainly from the side of the man who is interested in the scientific development, I hope you will some day.

#### Foreign Market Growing for American Silk Hosiery.

American silk hosiery is rapidly gaining a firmer foothold in foreign markets, especially in England, according to local jobbers and other distributors to the retail trade. William Alexander, of Alexander & Irwin, New York jobbing house, said that numerous requests had come to this house during the course of the year from British distributors wishing to represent American lines in England.

British shoe retailers are rapidly following in the course of American shoe stores carrying important stocks of silk hosiery, said Mr. Alexander.

Prices have nothing to do with the condition, it is agreed among those who are in close touch with the export situation. The sole selling point for American hosiery in England, it is said, is the style element. In this respect, it is maintained, British manufacturers are unable to compete.

This view is shared by Phillip Burns, of Burns & Co., Ltd., of London, who has just returned to England after a prolonged visit to this country, where he purchased American cotton and silk hosiery in considerable quantity. While Burns & Co. sell large quantities of wool hosiery on this side through McDermott & Short, of New York, this same firm does an important business with silk and cotton hosiery sent from this country.

While here, Mr. Burns was considerably exercised over possible changes in the British tariff situation although, on the whole, he thought that no advance in price, occasioned by tariff, would check the growing consumption of American hosiery of fashion in the British Isles.

It was pointed out recently that Leicester manufacturers had been urging a protective duty on hosiery and complaining of foreign competition.

At that time, several representatives of American hosiery firms, and also Mr. Burns were questioned about the distribution of American silk hosiery in England. They included some of the larger manufacturers of full-fashioned merchandise, who go direct to the retailers. All of them agreed that no matter what protection might be given to the British manufacturers there was small likelihood that exportation of the American product would fall off for the simple reason that the domestic hosiery was superior as a style proposition and that British women, as well as American women, were insisting upon shapely stockings.

#### Goods for India Moving Through Manchester Market.

A large trade in dhoties for India was moving through the Manchester market early last week, proving again the old axiom "India always buys at the top of the market." This business diminished toward the end of the week, due to the constant advance in the price of cotton and the decrease in the quantities of goods, manufactured from lower priced cotton, available.



Installing "renewable" fuses is a needless expense, IF renewing them is a long, troublesome job. Workmen simply won't do it. And Bang! Into the junk box goes the blown fuse and a new one is inserted, when it is difficult to replace a link. Renewing a "Union" Fuse requires no tools except a screw-driver. Its parts are so few, its construction so simple, that it is no job at all to put in a new link.

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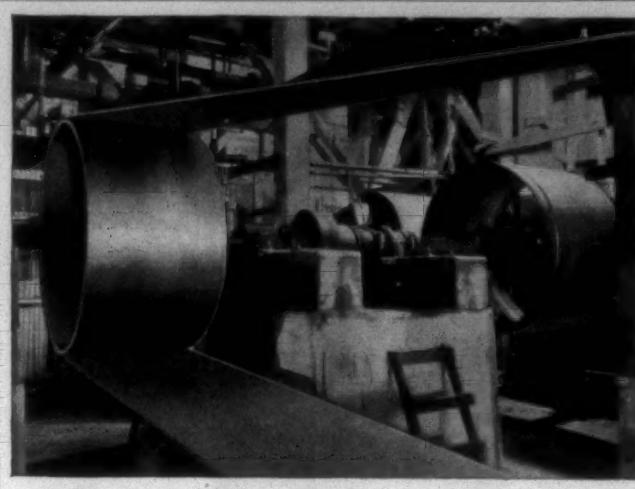
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**FUSES**  
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The Graton & Knight Standardized Series—the result of years of study of power transmission requirements and condition—is composed of belts that are scientifically right for the duty for which they were designed. There is one to meet every belting requirement no matter what your business may be.

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WORCESTER, MASS.



*Nothing takes the place of Leather*

# WHO'S WHO

AMONG  
TEXTILE SALESMEN

### S. M. SLOAN.

(American Supply Co.)

Sloan M. Sloan is filling the position of the late Geo. D. Boyd with the American Supply Company and



S. M. SLOAN.

making good, which is a tribute to the salesmanship of any man.

He makes his headquarters at Greenville, S. C., but covers Vir-

ginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

He is a grandson of Maj. B. F. Sloan, who built the Pendleton Manufacturing Company at Auton, S. C., which is perhaps the oldest mill in South Carolina.

Sloan M. Sloan was superintendent of the Fairfield Cotton Mills when only 22 years old, and also filled positions as both overseer of spinning and overseer of cloth room at the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

He graduated in the first textile class of Clemson College, S. C., and was for eight years Chief Inspector of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries in South Carolina. He started off the first Factory Child Labor Laws in South Carolina and by his courtesy and tact won the respect of the cotton mill executives of that State.

Before accepting his present position he was salesman with the Texas Company, Sullivan Hardware Company and James Supply Company and made a good record with each of them.

He was born at Pendleton, S. C., June 22, 1880, is married and has one child.

### RUSSELL A. SINGLETON.

(Arnold, Hoffman & Co.)

Russell A. Singleton has about the widest area of territory of any Southern textile salesman and is



RUSSELL A. SINGLETON.

one of the few who are experienced in silk manufacturing.

He represents Arnold, Hoffman &

Co., with his headquarters at Dallas, Texas, but covers south Georgia, south Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas, California and old Mexico, and we leave it to anyone that if a man gets over that territory many times a year he has to travel some.

Russell was born at Wadesboro, N. C., on September 14, 1896, which proves him to be one of the younger textile salesmen, but he has a wife and two children.

After some experience in silk manufacturing at Wadesboro, N. C., he became manager of the Singleton Silk Manufacturing Company at Augusta, Ga., but left that company about fifteen months ago to accept a position with Arnold, Hoffman & Co.

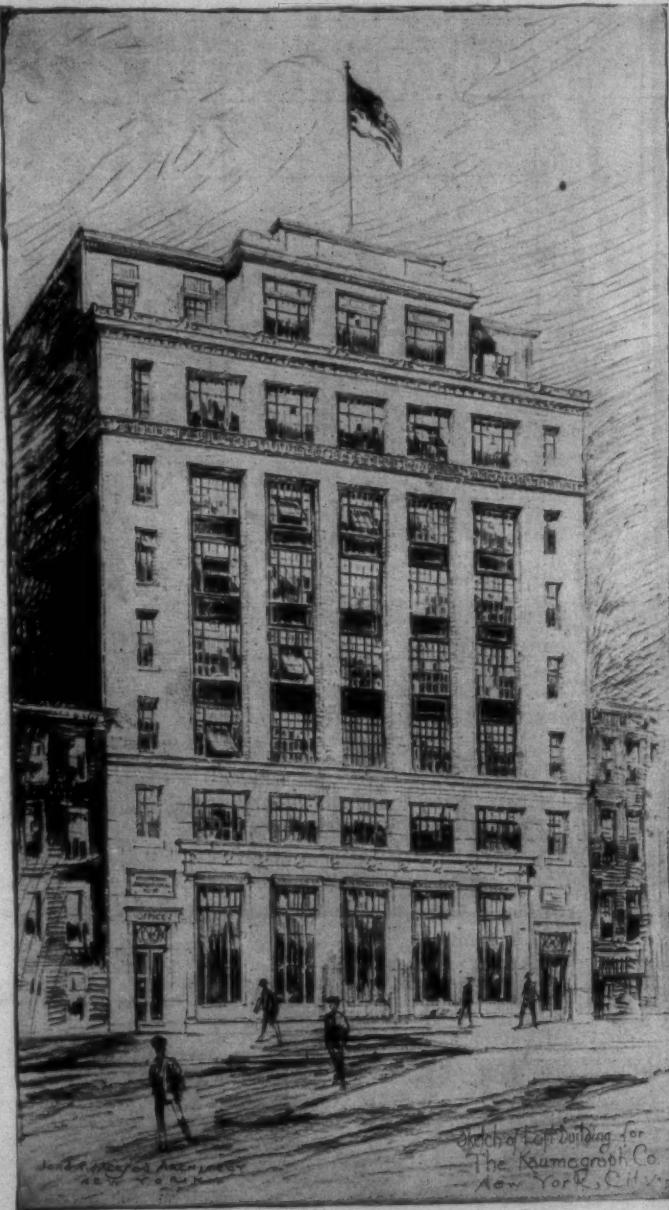
Although he is not able to visit all of the textile plants in his territory as often as the salesmen do in the Carolinas, Mr. Singleton has through his personality made a large circle of friends and does a large volume of business.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. have their head office at Providence, R. I., and are among the leading manufacturers of chemicals.

**Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills**  
Contains Complete data relative to Southern Mills  
Pocket Size Revised Twice Yearly

**CLARK PUBLISHING CO.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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New home of the Kaumagraph Co., at 350-356 West 31st St., New York, opposite the new addition to the N. Y. General Post Office.

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On or about January 15th, a big new 8-story building will be opened at 350-356 West 31st Street, New York; a fine new building dedicated to the solution of the textile industry's trade-marking problems.

It is the new Kaumagraph Building, the home of Kaumagraph Transfers, famous for over 20 years in the application of trade marks to textiles, silks, hosiery, underwear, etc.

This new building is a tribute to the general recognition of the superiority of the Kaumagraph "dry heat" method of applying the trade mark to the product.

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If, perchance, you are not already trademarking with Kaumagraphs, let us show you what this extraordinary method—standard for years in the country's leading textile, silk and hosiery mills—can do for your product through the new facilities afforded by the new Kaumagraph building.

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# Kaumagraphs

# Power Used in Driving Loom

The following is a short description of a one-day trial on an unloaded loom, with observations of bearing temperature and of the energy consumed in driving it. Details are also given of the stoppings and the oilings of the loom.

An ordinary 65-inch dobby loom in daily use in a weaving shed was employed in the trial. It had been in use for upwards of ten years, and so represented an approach to average condition of bearing surface. It was run without warp or shuttle and the healds were replaced by seven strings connecting the dobby hooks with the bottom spring shafts. It was gear woven through a clutch from a three-phase alternating  $\frac{1}{4}$ -horsepower motor, which for the trial was connected with an electric meter described later. Before the experiment the whole machine was cleaned and well oiled at all the usual points. It was stopped about every hour for reoiling, and was restarted again as quick as possible.

For the measurement of temperature ordinary mercury thermometers were used. These, wrapped in tinfoil, were inserted in the oil holes of the two bearings on the main driving shaft and were embedded to a length of about two inches, with their ends almost touching the revolving axle. They could be read without removing them from their positions. The thermometers gave identical readings throughout the experiments.

The energy consumed by the loom was determined by counting the number of picks put in for a constant amount of electrical energy supplied to the machine, i. e., that used in one revolution of a British Westinghouse, Type N., polyphase, watt-hour meter. This was equal to one twelve-hundredth of a unit.

From these figures the energy used per pick could be directly calculated. This quantity gave an accurate measure of the efficiency, for the machine was found to run, independent of the load, at a speed constant to 1.5 per cent.

The results are shown in the diagram as points surrounded by circles. They are joined in the order in which they were determined by straight continuous lines, and the positions of oiling are indicated by the fine dotted vertical lines.

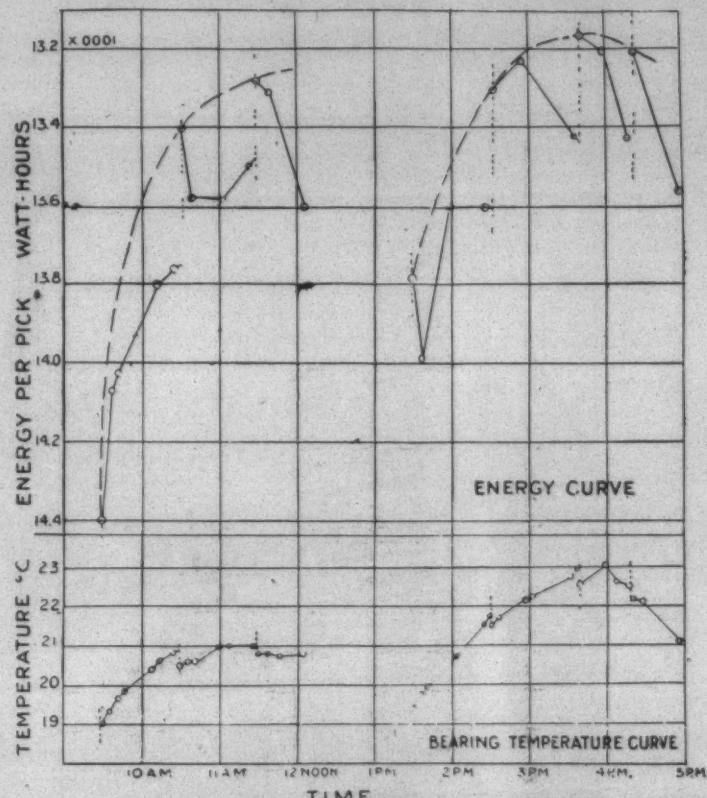
It will be observed that, after each period of running and reoiling the loom, there is a sudden rise in the efficiency of the machine. It will also be observed that in most cases this rise is followed by a fall. It would appear therefore that, after oiling, there is a fairly rapid loss of efficiency in the machine. Some runs, in which the loom was run without stopping for a longer time, indicate that this fall is greatest during the first hour but is much less afterwards.

This running out of the oil made it difficult to maintain maximum lubrication, so to obtain an idea of the behavior under this ideal condition it was only possible to select points on the curve where this condition was fulfilled. This has been done on the diagram by means of the curves of heavy broken lines. These, it will be observed, follow very closely indeed those of the bearing temperature, rising and falling at almost proportionate rates.

If the efficiency and bearing temperature are in fact plotted one against the other it will be found that, with the exception of the first point, the observations lie roughly on a straight line, running at an angle indicating an increase in effi-

ciency of about 1.2 per cent per degree centi-grade.

**Temperature and Lubrication.** Returning now to the behavior of the loom it will be seen that this is ably less rapid than if all the oil



Variations With Bearing Temperature of the Energy Consumed in Running an Unloaded Loom.

demands almost entirely no change had remained in the loom. in temperature and loss of oil from On starting the next hour the in- the bearings, and varies in accord- crease due to temperature is at first ance with their relative intensities. not sufficient to counterbalance the In the first hour of the morning the effect due to loss of oil, but does so

## VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



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COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Representatives:

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Claud B. Hill, Greenville, S. C.

when this latter has become smaller, which it does with time, as already pointed out. At the third hour the loom has heated itself up to an almost steady temperature, so that now the effect due to loss of oil has full play and, unbalanced by and gain due to rise in temperature, a drop is recorded. In the afternoon similar effects are observed, the curve for the experimental points rising or falling according to which of the two effects is greater.

The running of the loom is affected to some extent by changes in warmth of the shed but as this acts by altering the bearing temperature, these variations have therefore indirectly been taken into account in the above diagram. The fall towards the end of the afternoon is due to this cause as it follows, after a lag, a cutting off of the heating supply to the weaving shed.—Journal of Textile Institute.

#### Christmas At Athens.

On Saturday, December 22, the overseers of the Athens Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga., called upon the superintendent, G. A. Tobey, for the purpose of presenting to him a handsome Masonic ring, their Christmas gift. J. C. Orr, the spinner, made the presentation speech, to which Mr. Tobey responded with a short talk in which he assured the overseers that he was most grateful for such evidence of their regard and loyalty. W. E. Steele, formerly superintendent at Whitehall Yarn Mills, Whitehall, Ga., happening in at the time, responded to demands for a talk in Machine Company of Orange, N. J.

his usual jovial manner to the delight of all present. The overseers received various presents from the hands in their departments, notable among which were the beautiful silk shirts presented to O. R. Steele, carder.

#### Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. Becomes Corporation.

The Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company, of Whitinsville, Mass., which for 50 years has been conducted as a partnership, begins the year 1924 as a Massachusetts corporation. Arthur F. Whitin, the well known cotton manufacturer, is president and treasurer of the new corporation; Stuart F. Brown, vice-president and assistant treasurer, and Earl J. Liberty, clerk.

The company makes a specialty of the manufacture of spinning and twister rings, holders, cleaners, traveler cups and guide wire sets.

It is not connected in any way with the Whitin Machine Works of the same village, as is sometimes supposed.

#### Monroe Calculating Machine Wins Honors.

Unusual international honors have just been awarded to an American calculating machine for speed and accuracy in two recent contests held abroad.

Both the Commercial Organization Exhibition at Paris and the International Exhibition of Inventions at Turin have awarded their highest prizes to the Monroe Calculating Machine Company of Orange, N. J.

The exhibition at Paris embraced representative machines, American and European, in a carefully planned contest for accuracy and speed covering a 30-minute time limit. Twenty-five problems were placed before the contestants, each problem involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Each problem was based on a set of conditions actually arising in the course of daily business.

The judges were selected from a group of French accounting experts. This jury considered that the accurate solution of the 25 problems would take more than the 30-minute time limit. It expected that it would be impossible to complete a color especially adapted for use more than 70 distinct calculating in lakes for printing and lithographic operations within that time.

What actually occurred was a triumph for the Monroe calculating machine, as one of their electrically driven automatics won the contest

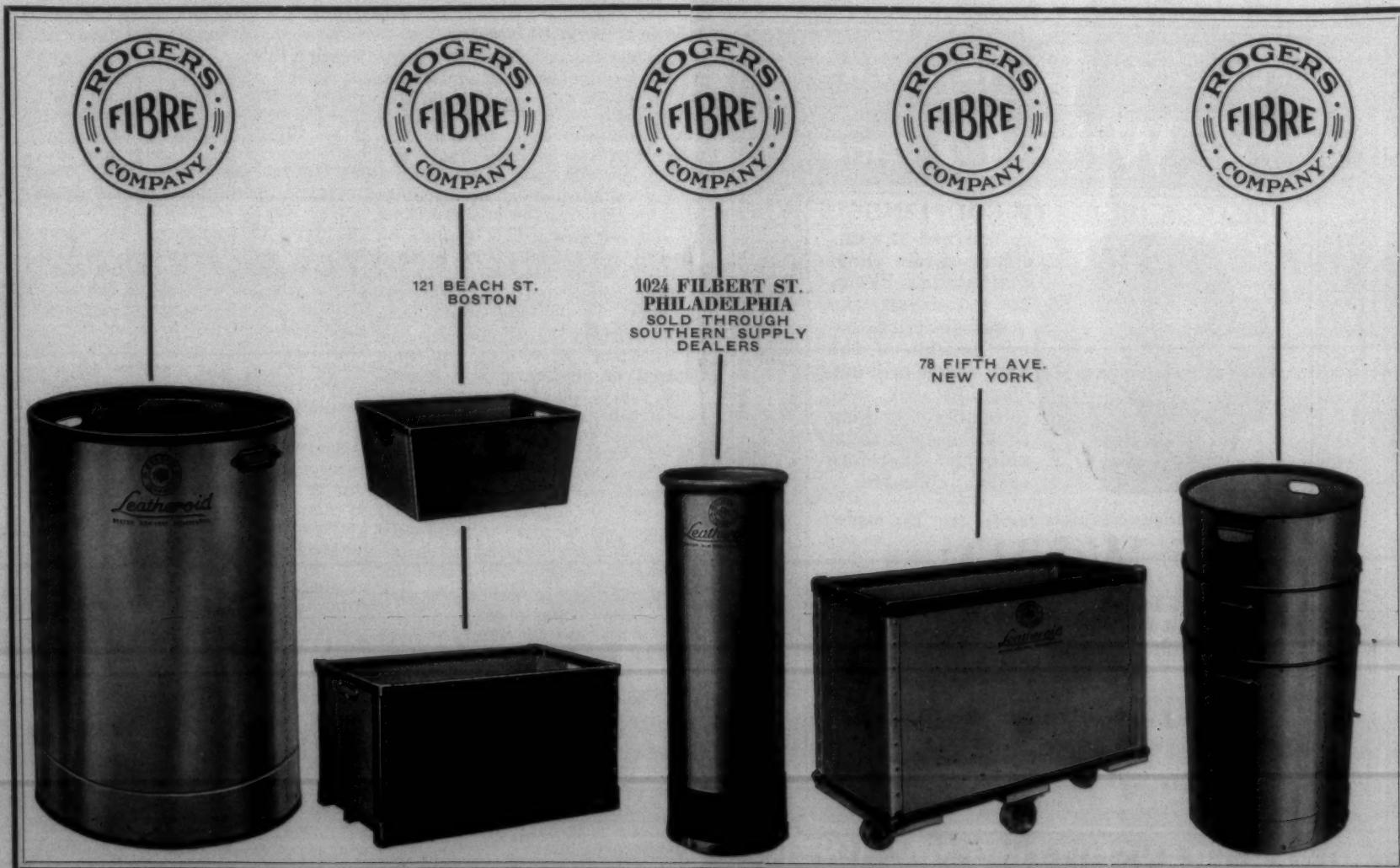
in 28½ minutes by working 24 of the 25 problems correctly, at the same time breaking all speed records by accurately performing 99 operations. The second, third and fourth places in the contest were also won by Monroe calculating machines.

At the International Exhibition of Inventions at Turin the Monroe won the Grand Prix judged by performance, construction and design.

#### New Du Pone Dye.

#### Canton Raw Silk Exports Decline in September Quarter.

The development of a new dye-stuff, never before on the market, is the United States from the Canton consular district in the September mours & Co. It is offered under the name of Pontamine Diazo Brown 6G. 284 pounds,



# Plain and Hand Threading Shuttles

For many years Williams has been making shuttles—shuttles for plain and automatic looms. In telling our story to the master weavers of the nation, we have laid much stress on the advantages of our sure threading automatic shuttle. We believe in it and we have not been alone in this belief. Mill men of the country have been the judges. We, however, don't want you to lose sight of the fact that we are also large manufacturers of plain and hand threading shuttles for the weaving of cotton wool and worsteds. Write and ask us our plan for the reduction of your shuttle inventory.

## The J. H. Williams Co.

*The Shuttle People*

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George F. Bahan, Southern Representative  
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## Miscellaneous Knitted Articles

At a convention of knit goods manufacturers held not long ago samples of numerous knitted fabrics were shown for the purpose of illustrating the manifold uses to which the knitted articles could be put.

It was shown that new uses for knit fabrics were constantly being found. There were finely knitted textures intended for use for linings, trimmings and facings in clothing for men and women, made of silk, worsted, mohair, cotton or alpaca. There were coarsely fabricated bags for use as containers, chest protectors and suspenders. Some samples of hair nets produced on a knitting machine attracted attention. There were curtains on display which had been made on warp knitting machines that looked as well and were as firm in texture as the ordinary twist lace kinds. Backed cloths with an attractive patterns on the face, imitation astrachan fabrics, various forms of knitted hats and caps, knitted neckwear made with fancy stitches of the warp and weft, mufflers and shawls were exhibited in connection with the usual lines of sweaters, jerseys, cardigans, waist-coats, trousers and hosiery and underwear. A young man was Exhibit A and a young woman Exhibit B, and the former was furnished with a knit cap, knit tie, knit jacket, knit trousers and knit golf hose. The latter was furnished with a knit hat, knit coat and knit outer skirt. Each had a pair of knit gloves. The jacket for the man was made on the cardigan rib stitch circular rib knitting machine, racked in sections for the borders and pockets.

The coat on the woman was made on the wrought principle, although similar coats were shown cut from fabric made on circular weft knitting machines. The seaming, attaching of the linings, braids and buttons on both the jacket and coat were accomplished on the machines used for this purpose in the making up of underwear. The trousers on the man were made from finished knitted web in the roll, cut to the shape of the waist, leg, thigh, seat and knee. The bottoms were ribbed.

The skirt on the woman was knit on a flat machine with the full complement of needles in the ground work, that is, one face needle alternating with one back bed needle to produce a one and one rib. The pattern was made by transferring stitches from the back needle bed to corresponding needles in the front bed. In another skirt shown a six welt course made in a different color from the ground gave an effective appearance to the garment.

The golf hose shown on the man in the diagram was made on a hand frame with one and one, two and two and four and four pressers on the press-off plan. Colors were introduced to give smartness to the pattern. The knitted necktie was made on a circular machine of small diameter possessing two feeders and several thread guides so that a variation of colors might be used. The tuck principle of knitting was used. The head gear was made on the wrought principle.

The gloves were made with rib top and plain hand on a circular rib

machine and the fingers one at a time on a flat knitting machine, as a special kind was desired. Other gloves which were shown were made by cutting a number of thicknesses of the knit fabric under a block knife to the shapes required for the hand and fingers. The parts were then joined on sewing machines constructed for the purpose.

At the meeting of the knit goods manufacturers above referred to

there were many arguments as to

the commercial value of certain

fabrics, the possibilities of new

designs, and the increased popularity

of all kinds of knitted goods.

Members elaborated on the merits of

high grade knit goods, the important

points in which knitted fabrics excel

woven cloth and its more comfortable

fit as compared with the stiffer

article made on a loom. A representative of a successful cloth mill

was present and when opportunity

was given him he presented the side

of the manufacturer of woven

goods. He said that he would admit

that the knitted article generally

handles soft, full and elastic, but

that it lacks the valuable features

of strength and firmness of woven

cloth. He took hold of a knit garment

and stretched it a third over

its length, giving it a twist which

made it appear unshapely. Then he

pulled on a piece of woven cloth

and demonstrated that there was

practically no stretch. He cut into

a thread of knitted fabric and pulled

on it until considerable of the struc-

ture was unravelled. This of course

ruined the garment beyond repair

and he tossed it aside. Then he

jerked a filling thread out of a piece

of woven cloth and showed that

although a thread had been removed

that the remainder of the cloth was

intact. But it was a friendly demon-

stration of a man who was fas-

cinated by his own particular line

of textile manufacture and could

not see the worth of the numerous

new types of knitted articles which

were being introduced as evidence

of the popularity of the latter. Some

of the younger element in the con-

vention were not slow in replying.

One said that until recent years

knitting on a large scale was a neg-

lected art in this country, handi-

capped by the importation of vast

supplies of knitted underwear and

outer garments.

That this difficulty had been

overcome by the progressiveness of

the knit goods manufacturers and

by the introduction of improved

knitting machinery by United States

builders. That the knitted texture

has an advantage over the woven

in that the former can be made

from a considerable number of

threads which knit simultaneously.

That the elasticity of the knit fab-

ric makes it an active competitor

with woven fabrics.

One of the older manufacturers

quieted the adherents of both sides

by explaining that there was ample

room in the textile manufacturing

world for both knitted and woven

goods. That there were many de-

scriptions of knitted goods which

would not be serviceable for busi-

ness purposes or for laboring work

like woven cloth.

## HOUGHTON

## PENETRATION

**T**HERE is much difference between the power possessed by various liquids to penetrate solids. As an illustration; accurately measure a drop of one liquid and a drop of another. Place each drop upon a piece of paper of the same quality, and see to it that the paper lies perfectly level. It is thoroughly possible for one of these liquids to spread itself over an area several times larger than that over which the other will spread itself. While the test thus described is one of common practice it is not necessarily a certain test for penetration, for it may be possible that the paper used contains more or less of a filler or gloss and that property which permits a liquid to spread itself over the largest non-porous area is not necessarily the property which permits it to penetrate interiors, although there is some relation between the properties.

Let us take the process of decolorization of oils by filtration. In this process the oil is passed through columns of filtering material, usually Fuller's Earth or bone-black. That oil which penetrates best filters the easiest and with the least cost. But such an oil would cut a sorry figure if used in a textile softener, because it also parts very readily with its coloring matter which is fine carbon pigment in mineral oil and blood pigment in animal oils.

An easy filtering oil possesses the power to penetrate in itself, but it does not possess the power to carry anything with it in penetrating action.

The tendency of the yarn is to filter or strain, from the liquids mixed with the size, the solid ingredients in the size and leave them deposited on the surface. This is what causes all of the trouble in the conditioning process. It causes the warp to become brittle or piny and break on the beam, and is the cause of not carrying the size through to the cloth.

The imparting to an oil the property of penetration is not a problem which is identical to the manufacture of a conditioner, for cotton goods, but enters more or less into all of the industries.

All case-hardened metal must be penetrated by carbon gases; wool must be penetrated by an oil in preparing it for the cards; leather must be penetrated by an oil in the currying process; silk must be penetrated by an oil or soap in the process of conditioning. But each of these processes of penetration carry with them some peculiar requirement identical to itself and to no other.

For instance with the preparation of wool, the oil must be a ready solvent for the natural greases of the wool, a corrector of electricity and scour readily. With leather the oil must penetrate into every crevice of the hide, lubricating the fibres and carrying with it a certain amount of solid matter such as stearine. Products which are in themselves oils at certain temperatures and which are readily soluable in oil in certain proportions.

But when it comes to conditioning cotton warps, the conditioner must carry through to the interior of the yarn, in a uniform manner, the starch, etc., which compose the size. It must not release the size by a filtration process and permit it to remain on the surface, neither should it release the size and permit it to ooze to the surface of the warp when the warp is under the tensile strength to which it is subjected on the loom.

Thus it may be comprehended that in a Warp Conditioner property of penetration plus the property of dissolving the size are desirable characteristics. And we might appropriately add, plus the property of staying put.

Thus it will be appreciated that the manufacture of oleagenous products for one industry is more or less related to the manufacture of those products for all industries and HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is the final result of many years' experience in the manufacture of oils possessing soluable and penetrating proportions.

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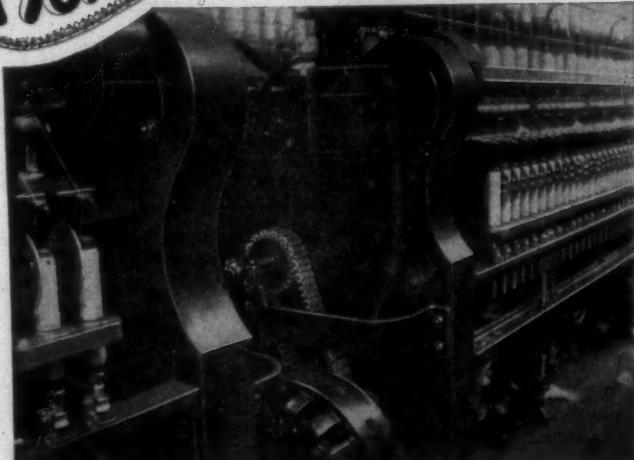
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5 H. P. Morse Chain driving spinning frame. Driver 1120  
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Room 1871, 50 Church St.	

## Practical Points on Spinning

Every overseer of spinning is familiar with the things that should be done to get the best results in wider from center to center than on his room. The secret of real efficiency, I believe, is to see that these things are done properly. Many rings at the top and bottom of travellers fail and drift from job to job not because they do not know

their business, but because they are careless or indifferent in doing the things they know that make for good spinning. A good spinner must put a combination of theory and practical experience in his work.

Of course, no matter how efficient an overseer of spinning may be, he cannot have a smooth running room if the preparatory processes of opening, mixing, picking and carding are not properly carried out before the roving is sent to the spinning room. Taking it for granted that the spinner has good roving supplied to him, it is up to him to successfully handle his room. Among the more important points aside from the actual operation of the frames are cleanliness and systematic care of the machinery. If cleaning is done in a haphazard sort of fashion, no matter how good the machinery is, the work will soon be bad and the condition of the machinery worse.

If you are spinning coarse numbers see that the back leather rolls are picked once daily, and the front rolls twice daily. All top rolls should be cleaned shortly after starting time in the morning and the front leather rolls immediately after the noon hour. The bottom steel rolls should be cleaned once a week and the stands picked at the same interval. Thread guides and roller beam must be kept very clean. It is a good idea to have them wiped at least four times a day. The sides should be brushed off every hour. On fine work, it is best to have spinners use waste for this rather than a broom or brush. Lever weights should be cleaned once a week. On coarse work, top clearers should be picked every hour. On finer numbers, this should be done at least every two and a half hours. Ring rails and separators should be cleaned two or three times a week, depending upon the numbers being spun. Rockers and underwork of the frame should be cleaned once a day.

A clean floor not only adds to the appearance of the room but is essential to good work. Floors should be kept clean at all times and free from waste and sweepings.

Spinning cannot be successfully done unless all rolls and spindles are in good running order and correctly set. Steel rolls must work freely in stands and stands must be level and in line with the rolls. Top and bottom rolls must be properly set to even and strong yarn. These settings are governed by the weight of the roving, the amount of twist, draft, length of staple being used and speed of the rolls. A general rule is to have the center of the steel rolls set an eighth of an inch farther apart than the length of the staple. Setting must be wider for every roving and closer for lighting of spinning. Frames should be roving. If excessive twist is being doffed so that only one side of ends used, this setting should be wider and uneven yarn will certainly result.

Doffing is a very important part of spinning. Frames should be doffed so that only one side of ends are down at a time. Production

than where soft twist is used. On longer drafts. It is very important to see that spindles set plumb with both sides of the rings, replace them with new ones.

Proper lubrication of spinning machinery is a very important matter. In general, all bearings, draft gears, jack gears, pullets, cylinders and front steel stands should be oiled immediately after starting in the morning. Steel rolls should be oiled once a day. In oiling top leather rolls care should be used to see that no oil gets on the leather. The front roll should be oiled once a day and back and middle rolls three times a week.

Poor spinning often results from lack of attention to the bands. Immediately after the oiling is done, the man who handles the bands should inspect the frame and tie up all bands that are off of the spindles. Each band should be uniform in size and twist and should be carefully tied on and fairly tight.

It is very important that the proper weight travelers are used, otherwise it is impossible to produce good yarn. The right traveler to use is determined by number of yarn being spun, quality and length of staple of the cotton, amount of twist desired, diameter of rings, whether a round or square traveler is being used. An overseer who has trouble in getting the right travelers should consult the tables that give the number of travelers to be used on different size rings. By using the tables and testing a few travelers, he should be able to determine what traveler he needs. It is impossible to give a rule for changing worn travelers. On coarse numbers should be changed as soon as they become worn enough to chafe the yarn.

Drafts in spinning depend to a great extent on local conditions. I believe that on 30s warp double roving the draft should exceed 11. On 40s filling I do not like a draft over 12½. All practical spinners know that the longer the draft the weaker the yarn and bad running work invariably follows excessive draft.

With good roving and drafts as outlined above, the spinner should see frames are properly geared. Crown gears should be carefully set to the front roll gears. Draft gears must fit nicely in the crown gear stud and draft gears geared well to the back roller gear. The intermediate gear between middle and back roll gears should be set in close to the gears on both the middle and back roll gears. If these gears are not properly set, cut and uneven yarn will certainly result.

Doffing is a very important part of spinning. Frames should be doffed so that only one side of ends are down at a time. Production

cannot be maintained unless the frames are doffed promptly when they are full and the work done carefully and rapidly, seeing that as few ends as possible are broken. Production depends on keeping the frames in operation and lost time in doffing makes a big hole in the week's run. The creels should be wiped off once a day and all tangled pieces of roving removed. Roving should be placed on the frame three layers higher with space at the ends and middle of cones left for empty bobbins. Empty bobbins should be taken down often and creels kept clean and neat.

No matter how carefully the other details in spinning are attended to, if the proper amount of twist is not used, bad work will result. The amount of twist put into the yarn depends upon the quality of stock being run and the weather. If the weather is hot and dry, more twist can be put in the yarn than when it is cold and damp. Short staple cotton, especially if it is weak, requires more twist than longer and stronger staple. I think that in using ordinary cotton to make 30s warp, for instance, 27 to 28 turns per inch is about the right twist, with the front rolls making 108 r. p. m., 2½ gauge, 1½ No. 2 flange ring, 7-inch traverse, using separators. For 40s filling I get very good results with my twist at 25 turns per inch, front roll speed 110 r. p. m.; 6-inch traverse, 1½ ring, No. 2 flange, 2½ gauge, without separators.

Maintaining the proper temperature and humidity in the spinning room is one of the most important factors in keeping good work. Keep the dry side of the thermometer about 75 to 80 degrees and the wet side as near 70 to 75 as you can keep it. If the temperature of the room goes as high as 85, open the transoms in the doors so the hot air can pass out and keep the temperature as stated above.

Keep all of the separators set so that the bottom of the blades will rest directly in the center between the ring when it comes in contact with the ring rail. If they are not thus set, it will frequently hang the rail and causes tangled work and damaged bobbins.

Spindles should be kept in the best possible working condition. They should be oiled every two weeks. Some of the spindles will run dry quicker than others and all of them should be watched carefully to see that they are not dry. Dry spindles will wobble and jump, making bad running work and within a short time spindles and bolsters will be in bad shape.

The general care of the spinning room should include having the frames leveled regularly once a year. Steel rolls should be removed once every six months and bearings lined, cleaned and well greased. A careful watch should be kept over weight levers to see that they do not drop down to lever boards. Lifting rods, if washed occasionally in gasoline, will be kept free from chokes.

In order to make uniform and well built bobbins builders and take up motions should be oiled frequently and inspected to see that they are properly set. All frames

making the same number of yarns should make the same size bobbins. This can be done if the same length stroke on the bobbins on each frame and having all traverses take up the same number of notches.

These are only a few points that make for better spinning. As stated previously, I believe that the best spinners succeed they do thoroughly all that should be done while the others often fail simply because they lack the determination to attend to all of the details that they know should be attended to.

#### New Bedford Fine Goods Market Quiet.

New Bedford, Mass.—Silk and cotton monopolized most of the attention in the fine goods markets during the past week and outside of this type of goods there was very little trading of any sort. Small lots of lawns were picked up, including some spot goods and a few forward contracts that do not run beyond the first quarter of the new year. Forty-inch goods sold on the basis of 19 cents for 96x100 7 yard, 18 cents for 7½ yard, 96x92s and 16 cents for 88x80s 8½ yard. The narrow lawns were sold for 12½ cents for 11.35 yard 88x80s. A spot lot of 9-yard 76x72s brought 13 cents, but it was possible to buy forward goods fractionally cheaper.

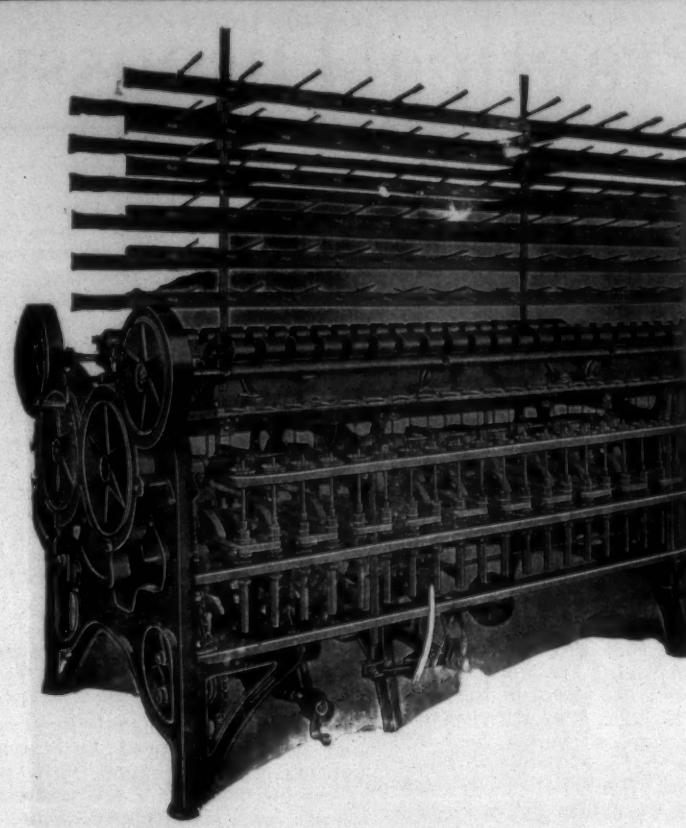
Forty-three-inch 4.90 yard poplins brought 24 cents, and either spot or contract goods were available at this figure, while 34-inch 6.40 yard 64x78s could be had on the spot at 14½ cents. Carded poplins 3.90 yard 100x44s were offered at 20 cents, while a quotation on 4.20 yard 88x40 oxfords, 34 inches wide was 19½ cents for forward contract delivery.

The single and cantons seemed to be the most active of the silk and cottons, but generally speaking moved in lots of 200 to 500 pieces; 96x64s brought 22½ cents for forward delivery, while a spot lot of 96x100s was picked up at 30 cents. There was limited trading in the double end goods, and sales of this kind were usually in thousand piece lots or more, though prices were unchanged from a week ago. Interest was also shown in tussahs, but these were not so active as can-tons. Thirty-four-inch 80x56s were bought at 29 cents. Some interest in fancies was shown but seemed to be noticeably less than has been usual for a number of weeks. Occasional sales were made, but not in volume, and seldom for delivery beyond March or April.

Some of the manufacturers are looking for rather dull business for the better part of January, but expect demand to revive very sharply during the first half of February. It is being recognized here that curtailment among the fine goods mills may not be far off.

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Produce more even yarn  
TAPE-DRIVEN TWISTERS

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I.



# Practical Discussions by Practical Men

## Is Cam or Dobby Best?

Editor.

Will some of our readers tell me whether it is better, in weaving 5-harness sateen, to use a cam motion or a dobby. I understand that the adjustments on the cam motion are not as easy to make as they are on the dobby motion, but better results can be had on the former after all adjustments are made. Is this correct?

Sateen.

## Tangled Roving.

Editor:

I wish to know how I can prevent roving frames from making tangled roving at the top and bottom. I am told that the usual causes for tangled roving are worn skip gears, builder arms loose on the carriage rail. Builder jaws with worn ends at the top and bottom and builder screws that are sprung so that they do work freely. I have checked over these points but am still having trouble with tangled roving. What else can cause it?

Tangled.

## Labor Costs.

Editor:

I want to get a more accurate system for figuring labor costs than I am now using. I will appreciate it if some of your readers will tell me what should the labor cost be for spinning 12s hosiery yarns using middling cotton. I want the cost from the cotton on through to the finished yard. I know that costs depend on local conditions, and in answering the question I can get what information I need if whoever answers it will use their own figures. Have any figures ever been printed showing the average labor cost in the South for making 12s yarn? If so, where could I obtain them? I understand that the loss in cotton from the time it is opened in the mill to the yarn is about 14 per cent. Any information about figuring labor costs would be greatly appreciated.

Costs.

## Injuries From Splintered Spools.

Editor:

I recently made a partial check of the number of employees injured from splintered spool heads and iron metal guides on the spools. The figures I got were so high that I have been wondering whether or not I happened to pick out a time when these injuries just happened to be very numerous. A superintendent told me recently that he had once kept an incomplete record of the lost time caused by splintered spools injuring the employee's hands. His record was also so high that I find it hard to believe. I want to ask if any superintendent has ever kept such a record over a stated period and if so if he would give me the figures.

Spooler.

## Weight of Laps.

Editor:

I note what "Carder" had to say last week in regard to making 40s yarn with a 39-pound lap. I note he has three more cards in order to improve breaking strength and get cleaner yarn. My suggestion to him is to reduce weight of lap and at the same time reduce speed of the doffer. To reduce turns of doffer together would mean that the 3-pound lap would be too heavy to produce a clean yarn. Lighter lap and slower doffer speed means more time for the card to perform its work. I would be glad to hear from more carders on this subject.

Carder (J. L. H.).

## Effect of One End Less in Carding.

Editor:

I have been told that the strength of yarn is injured by excessive drawing and too much draft on the drawing frames. I am making 16s yarn, with a draft of 6 on the first drawing and a draft of 5.68 on the second drawing. I am using slubbers, intermediates and fine frames.

Can some of your readers tell me what the effect would be if it took out one end on the drawing frame and ran only five ends? I would like to figures exactly what the difference would be in the number of doublings before the roving reached the spinning frame. How many doublings do I have now? How many would there be with only five ends on the drawing frame?

Learner.

## Causes of Light Yarn.

Editor:

How many carders can determine the cause of light yarn? It is very easy matter to find out the causes of heavy yarn, but it is not so easy to find out the causes of light yarn. Every mill man knows, or should know, that an unnecessary friction on the top leather roll will make heavy yarn. This is easily explained for if the top roll is neglected or excessive drafts are used the top roll will be retarded and the strands are of course shortened and heavy yarn results.

A great many of us used to think, if we gave this subject any thought at all, that light yarn was caused by light work from the cards immediately after they were stripped, but I have tested this point and found that the difference in carding sliver due to stripping is almost if not totally lost by the doubling. Have you not repeatedly heard that it is hard to understand how a certain skein among the wrapping will spoil the rest? When making 50s yarns, you will often obtain a wrapping like the following: 49.25, 49.75, 50 and 55. As stated, the last skein in the above sizing spoils the others, that is, they are made lighter when averaged, and this is what puzzles many mill men. Now, that causes the last skein, in the above case, to spoil the rest.

be light. First, the drawing cans are put up all together at the back of builder, the bigger the tension the drawing and allowed to empty gear, the slacken the tension. Second, the unequal conditions found on all fly frames are partly responsible. The first bobbins on a spinning creel. If the chance you have, go to a fly frame and lift a bobbin gear and turn it or if the coils of roving stick out back so as to make a little slack on the end wound on the bobbin by the bobbin gear lifter. Now, start this frame and see how quickly the slack end becomes as tight as the rest. The question is whether or not the unequal condition of the fly frame that take up this slack immediately will strain the other ends that have no slack. They are certainly slightly strained and it is not reasonable to come to any other conclusion. However, I have found a way around this trouble, which will be explained later.

I would suggest the following test:

Size the drawing cans put up at the back together when full, then size them nearly empty and the result may be surprising. Many overseers allow the drawing tenders to put in the cans at the back of the drawing altogether, but if overseers who allows this to be done will size the drawing cans as I have suggested I am sure he will discontinue the practice.

The correct way to have this work done is as follows: Have the drawing tenders arrange the cans at each delivery so that the empty cans will always come directly under the guide plate. This can be very easily done in any card room. Then arrange the cans so that those under the guide plates will be one-third full. If six heads are run each delivery, arrange the cans in the second row two-thirds full and on the outside row full cans. As the cans under the guide plate run out, have the drawing tenders to lift them out over the other cans and push the outer cans toward the drawing, making room for the full cans in the outside row.

A great deal of time usually lost on the drawing frames can be saved by using the above system. With the above method, the cans should always be arranged in line and not scattered, as is the case in many mills. When the cans are arranged in lines, there is never any trouble from ends getting twisted around each other, thereby preventing much piecing. Also, with the cans in line, the tender can tell more quickly at a glance where to find the empty can.

The fly frame is one of the most important machines in the mill and there are a number of important points to be considered in winding the roving on the bobbin. It is usual to have each successive layer of roving slightly shorter than the preceding one, so as to form a taper at both ends of the bobbin. The tension gear is one in the train of gears between the builder motion and the rack that carries the cone and the rack that carries the cone belt. Many officers and even carders make mistakes in changing the last skein, in the above case, to rack gear. A good way to remember

## Hermetite—A New Waterproof Fabric.

Confirmation has just been secured of the discovery of a practical waterproofing fabric process to which a large textile corporation and experienced men are willing to give their commendation as a substitute for and addition to many of the crude enamelling processes applied to cotton fabrics. It is a process of which they think so much that they are using it on the famous cloth "Fruit of the Loom."

It has been in experimental use for months in the largest hospitals in the country and has been undergoing all sorts of experimental tests in laboratories devoted to research into fabric development. It supplies the need where strength and hard usage are wanted from cloths that can be handled as any other washable textile.

Frederick K. Rupprecht, president of Converse & Co. and the organizer of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, authorized the following statement last Friday:

"The Consolidated Textile Corporation has acquired the exclusive rights for its sale in the United States and foreign countries of cotton fabric treated with the hermetite process. This is a process which, when applied to cloth, renders it not only waterproof but capable of resisting extreme heat, grease, oil, most acids in common use and adds as well very much to the tensile strength of the fabric."

"The Consolidated has set up a separate department, called the hermetite department, to merchandise fabric treated with the process. The first product to be put on the market is the Terry Waterproof Hospital Sheeting (hermetite process). This hospital sheeting, unlike rubber sheeting, can be sterilized in boiling water and then ironed out without losing its waterproof qualities. It will resist ethal, carbolic acid, blood, pus, urine and most alkalies. It is soft and pliable and will not crack or peel, which renders it most acceptable for hospital and sick room use."

"It is being distributed through supply houses, and is already in use in leading hospitals and institutions A vigorous advertising campaign

handled by N. W. Ayer & Sons, beginning in January will supplement the merchandising of this product.

"The hermetite department is at work on a number of other hermetite fabrics of different weight, which can be sold over the retail counter as well. Put out in white and plain shades, and later in attractive printed designs, hermetite is available for kitchen coverings, shower bath curtains, crib sheets, furniture covers, window shades and any use requiring a durable waterproof, stain resisting fabric that, at the same time, looks attractive.

"In addition to these two main outlets, cotton fabrics treated with the hermetite process are already in demand in various lines of the manufacturing industry. They will be sold for aprons, uniforms, baby pants, and almost every branch of the rubber industry, including the processing and manufacture of rubber itself, as well as in the production of newsprint blankets. The possible uses for a product possessing these qualities seem almost limitless.

"The organization to handle the sale of hermetite is being developed as fast as the new fabrics are turned out, and this new line promises to be one more successful addition to the already large number of trade marked and widely distributed merchandise being put on the market by this large corporation.

#### Predict Further Curtailment in New England.

Providence, R. I.—Further curtailment in the cotton industry of this State is expected during the coming year, according to a statement issued by the Rhode Island Textile Association, quoting those manufacturers "who would venture a forecast." It is declared that Rhode Island cotton manufacturers are not looking to 1924 as a year that will bring a large volume of business. Expression on the situation, the association statement declares, include the idea that the industry in New England is sick and must get well by spring. Attention is also called, in the statement, to the number of Rhode Island textile corporations establishing plants in the South during the past year, and declares that these plants would have been built in Rhode Island but for the advantages "the South has over this State in lower wages, longer hours, and more favorable tax rates."

The statement says:

"The fact that a number of the Rhode Island mills have been unable for four or five months past to dispose of their full product even at prices based upon the price of raw cotton materially below the market levels at the time the goods were priced is stressed by those who see further curtailment ahead. Their attitude is that buying will be even more slow when the manufacturers, compelled by the extraordinary rise in the cost of the raw material, increase their prices to meet the advance."

"Large stocks of staple goods are in the storehouses and the converters also have bigger supplies of gray goods on hand than ordinarily.

"A differential ranging from 2 to 6 cents between the cost of raw cotton and the amount received for finished goods is indicated in statements made by some of the manufacturers. This differential, they declare, eliminates the profit from manufacturing and means a loss for many mills if they try to operate under such conditions.

"The year just past, from the standpoint of the cotton merchant and any use requiring a durable waterproof, stain resisting fabric that, at the same time, looks attractive.

"The market was full of fluctuations, ruled by reports and prediction of a large crop. Then the entire situation changed almost overnight and for weeks merchants sat by and saw the crop gradually deteriorate under the influence of the boll weevil and weather conditions.

"At present the technical position of the market is very strong and of course the bullish arguments more than outweigh anything that can be brought to light at the moment by the bears. All kinds of wild predictions are being made for the course of the market, some say 40 cents, others 45, and in the past few days reports emanating from the South predict 50 cents on the board.

"During the year plants were established in the South by six of the Rhode Island companies. These include: Manville-Jenckes, Goddard Bros., Franklin Process, United States Knitting, Clyde Mills, and the United States Finishing. The Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc., is building a new mill in the South at present, and another of the corporations here is contemplating the establishing of a plant in one of the Southern States. All of these, manufacturers point out, would have been built in Rhode Island, but for the advantages the South has over this State in lower wages, longer hours and more favorable tax rates."

#### Ford Buying Textiles.

Following his big buying order of 10 days ago, Henry Ford has again entered the cotton textile market, but on a smaller scale. Since Christmas the motor manufacturer has purchased in all approximately 2,000,000 yards of goods, about 20 per cent of his order earlier in the month. Current buying consists of drills, off-grade duck and sheetings, all coarse, cheap materials for use in covering seat springs and the like. Ford's bill for this material will run about \$250,000. Practically all the business will go to Southern mills and for delivery in January and February.

Other big automobile manufacturers are in the market for their particular requirements. Dodge Brothers and some of the General Motors divisions are substantial purchasers. Those needing the same kind of materials that Ford purchased in mid-December are finding that the big manufacturer bought well, for the market has advanced several cents a pound.—New York Times.

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**Success of Southern Mills Attracts Other Investors.**

(Greenville Daily News.)

Dixie, the land of cotton, unless all signs fail, will in a comparatively few years be the real home of the textile industry as well.

The South's own capitalists during the last 30 or 40 years have proved conclusively that the textile industry can be made successful here, and this fact together with many factors favorable to the industry in the South, is attracting outside investments in large sums.

In 1860, there were in the entire South only 357,946 spindles, as compared with 5,235,727 for the entire United States. Of these South Carolina had only 30,890 spindles and 525 looms. In 1922, the Southern States had 16,028,040 active spindles or more than half of the number in the entire country, which was 31,975,269. South Carolina's active spindles in 1922 numbered 2,095,344.

The total investment in all forms of cotton manufacturing in the United States in 1919 was \$2,849,977,171, of which the investment in the South was \$919,997,541. According to the last census, North Carolina is first among the Southern States in the amount of the total investment with \$268,322,984, while South Carolina is second with \$248,327,427. These figures include the entire cotton mill investment in all kinds of cotton manufacturers.

For more than a century the planters of the South have been producing cotton on a large scale. Until after the Confederate war, however, little effort was made to manufacture it into cloth in this section. The staple was ginned, baled and shipped East, where large cotton mills, already well established, spun and wove it, and shipped a great part of the product back again to the South to be sold.

Perhaps, it occurred to few, if any, of the landed proprietors before the war that cotton could be manufactured as well as produced in the South. The negro slaves did most of the work on the plantation. They were well adapted to work in the cotton fields, but as for operating cotton mill machinery, even of the crude kind then in existence, the Southern farmer knew little and the negro even less. A good deal of cotton was spun on the farms of the South by hand and woven by hand looms, but this was principally to supply local consumption on the farm. The idea of building up a cotton manufacturing industry in the South probably never occurred to many people prior to the war, and if it did, it was probably as quickly cast aside as an impractical dream.

After the war, with the basic economies of the South radically changed, the idea appeared less visionary, and Southern men started out to do what New England had done. The slow beginning of the industry in the South, and its marvelous advance later, showed that these Southerners were right.

And history is now repeating itself. In the year 1819, William Bates, "a poor orphan boy, started from Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and came South to seek his fortune, with

Thursday, January 3, 1924.

\$50 in his pocket and a good knowledge of cotton mill machinery. He later started a small mill at Battle, and his son-in-law, H. P. Hammatt, was one of the founders of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company.

A little over a hundred years later we find New Englanders also coming South to seek their fortune in the textile industry. They come, however, not as orphan boys, with small capital, but with a wealth of their own, and heavy financial backing and with a record of successful mill operation in their home States. Their idea, however, is the same as that which moved William Bates in the beginning of the last century. They believe there is great opportunity in the South. The belief is founded, not as William Bates' was, on speculation and theory, but upon actual results obtained by Southern men and by study of conditions. Instead of building small mills, they are investing millions in new mills and in the purchase of mills already established.

A fine instance of this Southward movement of the textile industry is found in the development in progress at Groce (now Lyman) on the Piedmont & Northern Railway between Greer and Spartanburg. A large cotton manufacturing plant, to embrace all processes to the completed cloth, is being erected at a cost estimated at around \$5,000,000. Lockwood, Greene & Co., owners of this great enterprise, are among New England's best known cotton manufacturers. They had, however, already other holdings in the South, notably the great group known as the Pacific Mills at Columbia.

The last ten or fifteen years have been a remarkable period in the development of the textile industry in this section. Just twenty-eight years ago the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company started business near Greenville, one of the first cotton mills at Greenville, except for Camperdown and Huguenot. The Poe Mill started out with 10,000 spindles. Today the city is surrounded by cotton mills, and in the principal cotton mills now operating in and near the city of Greenville, a total of 566,660 spindles are daily spinning cotton for cloth.

This rapid development has done more than provide a new and powerful industry for the city and section. It has aroused the attention of cotton manufacturers in other sections, principally in New England. And the result of their attention is that the South has been picked as the home of new mills to be built by Northern and Eastern capital.

After a hundred years, the logic of the economic situation has worked out. The idea is being accepted that cotton can be most economically and profitably worked into marketable condition at the spot where it is produced by nature. The long haul of bulky cotton from fields to mills in distant parts seems an unnecessary burden. With the development of Southern shipping facilities, the enlargement of the Southern market for manufactured cloths, and the improvement of Southern ports, making it unnecessary to send finished cloth to New

(Continued on Page 28)

**GARLAND**  
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## Troubles in the Weave Room

(By Shuttle.)

A considerable amount of trouble in weaving sheetings is often the result of the breaking out of the harness eyes. This is caused by a number of things. If the harnesses are set too tight, the heavily sized yarns will saw their way through the corner of the healds. If there is a worn part in the cams, when this worn spot strikes the plug in the treadle, it will impart a jerky and sudden motion to the harness and have a tendency to cut into the eye of the harness. The same thing will result from a worn plug in the treadle. A worn shaft that holds the treadles at the back of the loom will often cause cut healds because the treadles will not have an even motion. Lack of oil on this shaft is one of the most common causes of the shaft becoming worn. If the harness, when put on the drawing machine, are not put on perfectly straight, the hooks are likely to strike a little too high or a little too low as they pass through the eyes. This is the cause of much trouble and will cause the heald to break within a short time. For instance, in making a fine over-all leno effect on a voile style where there is one crossed pick and one an open pick and note the result of worn healds eyes, especially if they are worn so that the heald is on the crossing thread harness at the back. If the eye is worn and the thread is in the worn part when the thread is making the crossed pick, the chances are that the ground thread will be broken out, because the crossing thread is held too tight in the worn part of the heald so that it does not allow the thread to slip around the ground thread easily. Often both of the threads are broken out.

Reeds should be given particular attention, as they are often the cause of much trouble when a sharp one gets in the loop. There is a chance that considerable thread will be cut off before the sharp edges are worn off. This is a bad effect and it can be avoided by polishing the reeds with a little powdered emory. Shuttle marks on the reeds are caused by the shuttle traveling against the reed from shuttle box to shuttle box, which is due to the reed being over-faced and out of line with the back of the shuttle box. Shuttle marks are expensive defects, for not only is the reed spoiled but there is a loss in production due to yarn that is cut off. If the reed is under-faced or over-faced, it causes the shuttle to be ribbed at the back and to run crooked across the race plate. Temple marks on the reed have a marked effect in cutting down production by the cutting of selvedge threads. Often these marks are so bad that the splits in the reed are broken out and a new reed must be used. Careless handling of the reed will put it in such condition. Setting the reed too close to the fell of the cloth is one of the principal causes. Again the underlip of the temples may be too long and allow the temples to strike the reed as the lay moves up to the fell of the cloth. A great deal of this trouble can be

overcome by tacking a piece of leather to the lay.

There are a number of things that will cause a loom to "bang off," these causes varying with conditions. A worn bracket or a worn finger on a protection rod, often due to lack of oil, will cause the loom to "bang off." The same result will come from harness set too high so that the shuttle will rise up and strike the top of the shuttle box. If the picker stick moves across too slowly to get safely in the opposite box when the shuttle is some distance from the pick, a weak stick will result or the shuttle will be thrown out. Excessive dampness in the room, causing swollen shuttles, will cause the loom to bang off. A little oil on the surface of the shuttle will prevent this and wiping out the shuttle box with a piece of cloth will prevent the banging. If the harness is set too late or too early, it will cause banging. A worn pick cam or pick cam shaft, worn rocket box or stand or worn rocket shaft will cause banging off. The same thing will result from a worn pick cone on the picking shaft, this being due to the loss of power behind the picking shaft. This loss of power comes from the cam point coming in contact with the worn part of the cone and not fully entering the box on the opposite.

A rebounding shuttle is one of the many things that a fixer has to contend with and there are several causes for this. One of them is oil dropping in the shuttle box. Too much power on one side of the loom and a loose box on the opposite side, if the binder is not set properly, will let the shuttle back towards the mouth of the box.

A number of things will cause the loom to stop. If the filling fork is too far through the grate it will light the fork very high and it will pull in the filling and drop down before the arm gets past the end of the work and will catch on and stop the loom. If the work is too far away from the grate it will also cause the loom to stop, because the filling will not lift the fork high enough to escape the arm as it comes forward. If the dagger on the protection rod is set too high it will cause the loom to stop.

Every care should be taken to prevent bad selvedges in the weave room. If too large a shed is run poor selvedge will result as will be the case if there is not enough friction in the shuttle, allowing the filling to curl in the selvedge. If there is too much friction, it will cause the selvedge to pull in at the side as is often the case, when using coarse or ply filling. If a cloth is being woven that is several inches narrower than the reed space, the filling may catch on the filling fork or the slot in the race board. Or it may catch on the prongs of the filling fork and eventually draw the filling into the cloth. A piece of leather tacked on the lay sole between the temple and the shuttle box will stop a great deal of this trouble. Too much thread in an

(Continued on Page 28)

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

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Managing Editor  
 Associate Editor  
 Business Manager

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## Looking Forward.

In this period of uncertainty the guess of one man is almost as good as that of another and with that knowledge in view we wish to make a New Year's prediction.

There will be from three to nine months during which the cotton manufacturing business will be upon a no profit or very small profit basis but after that the industry will enter upon at least two years of very profitable business.

Our readers may make note of this prediction and recall same in the future.

Our reasons for this prediction are as follows:

There will continue to be a stiff fight against advancing prices for goods and yarns and until the next cotton crop gets under way, the fight against prices will be aided by predictions and probably the realization of a large 1924 cotton acreage.

If there is a good growing season it will be later in the year before the world realizes that the South cannot raise enough cotton to be a burden.

If we have a rainy or unfavorable spring that realization will come much earlier and we have therefore placed the period of revival at from three to nine months.

When the buyers yield to the inevitable higher prices, there is also going to come a realization of a world shortage of cotton goods and as that shortage must be filled, there will be several years of prosperous business for cotton mills.

Prior to the World War the average consumption of American cotton was 14,750,000 bales and for four years the world has consumed an average of 12,250,000 bales which is 2,500,000 bales less than the pre-war normal consumption or probably 3,000,000 bales less than the normal today.

On top of this 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bale curtailment we will this year have an additional 1,000,000 curtailment due to the present shortage of cotton.

Part of this curtailment will never be made up but another large part of it is represented by a ragged world and it is an economic law that after a drought there is a deluge.

In our opinion there will be more business for cotton mills after January 15th, but it will be upon a very small margin of profit basis.

Sooner or later the converters, brokers and retailers of cotton goods will realize that the South cannot in 1924 raise enough cotton to materially reduce present prices.

Should there be a wet spring with indications of another 10,000,000 bales crop, the cotton goods world will be thrown into a frenzy.

## The Extreme of Loyalty.

W. Irving Bullard is treasurer of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and no one can blame him for being loyal to the Northern cotton mills which compose his organization but even the extreme of loyalty does not justify a man in his position giving an interview to the Daily News Record, containing the following statements:

"Southern mill labor is not so skilled and capable as our Northern types, nor is their mechanical equipment so high.

"They are improving their equipment, with many textile machinery concerns opening up branch offices in Southern centers. Yet the fairly certain prospect is that within the next five years there will be more new textile machinery sold in the North than in the South, and of much higher improved type. The solution of the North-South rivalry will be that Southern mills will continue to expand in coarse goods, and Northern along lines of more expert manufacture, turning more to seasonal and pattern goods. Mass production of coarse cloth will center in the South—an ever widening range of specialty output in the North."

On a recent trip South Mr. Bullard visited an antiquated, bankrupt mill and it is evident that he judged

the South from the standpoint of that mill.

It is laughable to hear a man say that the mechanical equipment of the Southern mills is not as high as that of New England mills when the equipment of Southern mills is fully 50 per cent higher and newer.

"During the next five years," says Mr. Bullard, "the North will buy more textile machinery and better machinery than the South."

A wonderful stretch of imagination based upon wishes rather than thoughts.

The South has for many years bought more readily the improvements in textile machinery and has on order now more textile machinery than New England will buy in the next five years.

"The South will continue to expand in the manufacture of coarse goods," says Mr. Bullard, "while the North makes the fine goods and specialties."

It seems like a voice from the days of our grandfathers to hear a statement of that kind.

Ask New Bedford whether or not Judson, Duncane, Alta Vista, and others can make fine and specialty goods and if they have no fear of future Southern competition.

The economic advantage of South Carolina mills, not in long hours or child labor, but in the cost of living has beaten Fall River and Gaston County, North Carolina, alone will in the next five years cause New Bedford to fight for her life.

"You are all right," says Mr. Bullard to the South, "but you are not in our class."

Verily Mr. Bullard is whistling to keep up his courage.

## Barrett's Letter to St. Peter.

Because we have persistently blocked the path of those who sought, for selfish purposes, to exploit the cotton mill operatives of the South, our editor is the subject of weekly abuse in the Charlotte Labor Herald.

In a recent issue Jas. F. Barrett contributed a two-column article entitled "A Letter to St. Peter About David Clark," said article having nothing to commend it, other than its title.

Mr. Barrett, however, doubtless realized that he would never get close enough to St. Peter to have any other form of communication and it may therefore have been appropriate for him to write a letter.

We have a dim recollection that sometime in the past the aforesaid Jas. F. Barrett did blatantly and with much gusto publish to the world that he was going to sue David Clark for damages but up to the present moment David Clark has not said "Good morning, Judge."

We realize that, when Mr. Barrett did his braying, he had made a complete fizzle of a strike in North Charlotte and we know that he announced the suit in order to draw attention away from his failure.

Having about as much chance of coming before a judge as Jas. Barrett has of seeing St. Peter, we might ape the Barrett epistle to St. Peter and write the judge two columns about bad man Barrett.

Thursday, January 3, 1924.

## Hopeful View of Future.

There is evidently a pronounced purpose in financial circles to put the best possible aspect on the business outlook as the year opens. Bankers have been impressed, from their recent experiences, with the tremendous part which sentiment plays in making or marring business activity. It would not be surprising if some of these bankers had deliberately determined to make a legitimate use of sentiment on the "constructive" side, especially in a presidential year, when a good deal depends upon the choice of a President who may be counted on to do his utmost to promote sound business and prosperity.

The course of events next year is difficult to gauge, but the annual predictions which are making their appearance at this time take a decidedly hopeful view, in the main. There is a general feeling among observers that the fundamental strength of the business and financial situation can hardly result in anything other than a period of at least moderate activity and prosperity. At the same time, there are few who believe that the fast pace of the spring of 1923 will be duplicated, and some bankers think there will be an actual shrinkage in the volume of business done by important industries, due primarily to the fact that living costs, if they continue to rise, are apt to put a check upon enterprise through increased prices.

In two particulars, there is an extremely powerful business situation. One of these is the vast surplus of untouched resources existing in the banks—resources which could easily finance any legitimate enterprise, and which are apparently not going to be used for reckless expansion and inflation. The other influence is the small supply of goods which, according to good authority, exists or is being created in many lines. Dealers have learned, from the costly experience of 1924, the big profits tied up in big inventories can be wiped out almost over night. Hence there is a stubborn disposition to buy cautiously, to stock from hand to mouth. The retailer as a class is not overstocked, and the jobber and manufacturer are apparently in the same position.

Now, if purchasing power is maintained at its present level, and if prices do not rise in a way to check consumption, there is an interesting possibility that a strong demand for goods will develop which may create the appearance of an actual shortage. Some people even visualize the possibility of a "scramble." Anything of this sort, however, would soon result in a self-corrective rise in prices, and the consumer is hardly so short of memory as to have forgotten the lessons of two or three years ago. It has been well demonstrated that the machinery of production can take care of any domestic demands that are put upon it, and the public is not likely soon to imagine that it must buy now, at any price demanded, or run the risk of having to go without.—Wall Street Correspondent of Boston Transcript.

## Personal News

J. H. Mayes has resigned as president of the Priscilla Spinning Company, Gastonia, N. C.

C. D. Gray has been elected president of the Priscilla Spinning Company, Gastonia, N. C.

W. H. Hamner has been elected secretary of the Priscilla Spinning Company, Gastonia, N. C.

F. W. Broyal has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C.

Robt. A. Whatley has been appointed overseer weaving at the Peerless Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

O. L. Wiggins is now superintendent of the Pryor Hosiery Mills, Jasper, Tenn.

Wm. H. Norris has resigned as manager of the Greenville Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Long has resigned as master mechanic at the Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C., on account of ill health.

L. P. De Vaughn has resigned as general manager at the Montala Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala.

J. O. Smith has accepted the position of second hand in twisting at the Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

J. E. Field, of the Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., was painfully injured when he fell down a flight of stairs.

W. M. Sherard has resigned as general manager and superintendent of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, Whitmire, S. C.

J. T. Davis is assistant superintendent and not yard overseer at the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., as recently published through error.

G. C. Starr has resigned as overseer of carding at the Boger and Crawford Spinning Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Osceola Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

A. S. Starr has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Boger and Crawford Spinning Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Priscilla Spinning Company, Gastonia, N. C.

A. T. Quantz has resigned as general superintendent of the Arcade and Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., in order to devote his entire time to the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, Whitmire, S. C., of which he is president.

D. N. Crenshaw has resigned as overseer spinning at the Dixie Spinning Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Boger and Crawford Spinning Company, Lincolnton, N. C.

Julius A. Asbelle has resigned as superintendent of the Langley Mills, Langley, S. C., to become manager of the Greenville Cotton Mills, Greenville, N. C.

W. M. Abernethy has resigned as overseer carding at the Clover Cotton Manufacturing Company, Clover, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Cherryville Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, N. C.

W. G. Reynolds has resigned as superintendent of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, Selma, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the High Shoals Cotton Mill Company, High Shoals, N. C.

John A. Talbert, formerly with the Cannon Manufacturing Company and more recently erecting looms for Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, is now overseer of weaving at the Lola Gingham Mill, Stanley, N. C.

Frank G. North, president of the Atlanta Harness and Reed Co., Atlanta, Ga., has been elected a director of the Fulton National Bank of that city. Mr. North is also a stockholder and director in Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I.

### Tribute to Calhoun Whitten.

The employees of the cloth room at the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., presented on Christmas to Overseer Calhoun Whitten a handsome Stetson hat and numerous other gifts. Mr. Whitten has been overseer of the cloth room at this mill for over 26 years. Many of his employees have been under him for five, ten, fifteen and twenty years and one of them for 26 years.

### D. M. Jones Dead.

D. M. Jones, head of the cotton firm of D. M. Jones & Co., Gastonia, N. C., died at his home in that city. Mr. Jones, who was widely known as a cotton dealer, was also interested in a number of cotton mills. He was secretary and treasurer of the Ruby Cotton Mills, of Gastonia, and a director in a number of other mill companies. Mr. Jones was a pioneer in the handling of long staple cotton in this section and was a recognized authority on staple cottons.

### Fairmont Manufacturing Co. Fairmont, S. C.

12,608 spinning spindles;	328 looms.
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W. H. Painter	Carder
Assistants—	
D. W. Henderson	Day
Roy Gibson	Night
W. H. Painter	Spinner
Assistants—	
D. W. Henderson	Day
B. G. Thompson	Night
Harold E. Sullivan	Weaver
Assistants—	
J. F. Wood	Day
J. F. Rogers	Night
R. N. L. Bright	Cloth Room
W. J. Jenkins	Master Mechanic

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SOFTNESS—

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PERMANENT white,

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## The Dana S. Courtney Co. Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt. A. B. CARTER, Gastonia, N. C.

## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Guntersville, Ala.**—It is reported that the No-Equal Hosiery Company, of Reading, Pa., will erect a branch plant here.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—H. L. Welliford, R. F. D. No. 3, Station C, and associates are interested in a plan to build a new mill in or near this city.

**Eufaula, Ala.**—The Marcella Mills have been purchased by Wm. G. Broadfoot, of Atlanta. It is reported that the mill, which now has 8,000 spindles and 40 looms, will be considerably improved.

**Lancaster, S. C.**—Contract for the erection of a new weave shed to the Lancaster cotton Mills will be let soon. The building will be two stories, 108x160 feet, and will house 400 looms. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, are the engineers.

**Louisville, Ky.**—The American Wooler Company, of Kentucky, a branch of the American Woolen Company, of Massachusetts, will erect a four-story addition to its plant here to cost \$150,000. The new building is to be ready by the first of the year.

**Oxford, N. C.**—The M. & G. Hosiery Mills, which formerly operated a plant in Burlington, have about completed a plant here and will start operations early in January. They will specialize in reworking, dyeing and converting seconds and thirds.

**Central Falls, N. C.**—It is reported that the Pennsylvania Yarn Mills, recently took over the Central Falls Mills, will considerably enlarge the present plant. C. L. Cox, Greensboro; I. L. Cox, Central Falls, and Carter Dalton, of High Point, incorporated the new company. It is reported, however, that Albert S. Cutler, Louis Hammer and Paul G. Turner, of New York, will own the controlling interest.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—The Limestone and Hamrick Mills declared their semi-annual dividend at a meeting of the directors on 24th. Dr. Hamrick, president and treasurer of the organization, announced that the management had presented every family employed by the Hamrick chain of mills with a five-pound cake, and that more than two tons of cake were necessary in order that every family might be remembered.

**Greenville, S. C.**—A contract for the erection of 50 new dwelling houses at Woodside Cotton Mills here has been awarded to the Fiske-Carter Construction Company, of this city. This contract follows closely on the heels of another awarded the Fiske-Carter Company recently for the erection of 25 houses at Woodside Mills.

The 25 houses have been virtually completed and the additional 50 will be erected as soon as possible. It

was said that the houses represent a cost of approximately \$1,500 each, about four years ago. Mr. McKinney is very optimistic over prospects for 1924. Capacity of the plant is said to be sold through April.

It was said officials of the mill plan engaging about 150 new employees who will be engaged on the night shift of the plant, which is the largest in the South.

The 75 houses will be of the four-room, single-story frame type, equipped with running water, sewerage and electric lights.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—A 5 per cent semi-annual dividend on the \$1,000,000 common stock of the Dixie Mercierizing Company has been announced by General Manager T. H. McKinney. The dividend payable on January 1, follows a similar 5 per cent dividend on the common stock paid by the company in July. A substantial amount has also been set aside for surplus.

This is the second year the company has paid a 10 per cent dividend on its common stock, although it will be used at the outset.

**Sumter, S. C.**—The London Mills, which have been in operation in Connecticut for some time, are being removed to Sumter, 10 carloads of machinery having already arrived at Sumter.

Charles M. London, of New York, is in Sumter to supervise the setting up of the machinery, and other details in connection with the operation of the plant. The plant, to be known as the London Mill, will begin operations in Sumter early in 1924.

Work will start in the finishing department on goods shipped from other cities, at the outset. Cotton yarn purchased from other mills will be mixed with wool, and spun into cloth. About 35 or 40 employees will be used at the outset.

**Concord, N. C.**—The Brancord Mills, of this place, have been purchased by the Renfrew Manufacturing Company, of North Adams, Mass., the purchase price being reported at \$100,000. It is reported locally that the new owners will enlarge and improve the mill. The entire output of the Brancord Mills, which has 7,128 spindles, has been selling its entire output to the Renfrew Manufacturing Company for some time. The new owners will take control of the mill as soon as the property transfer can be effected.

**Burlington, N. C.**—The Burlington Mills, Inc., has let contract to the Gaston Construction Company, of Gastonia, for the erection of their new mill building, warehouse and 70 cottages for the operatives. The amount of the contract was \$184,000. Work is to be started at once and the contract calls for completion by June 1, 1924.

The main mill will be of daylight construction, 570 feet long, to cost \$97,000. The warehouses and office building will be connected with concrete platforms. The 70 cottages will be of the modern bungalow type.

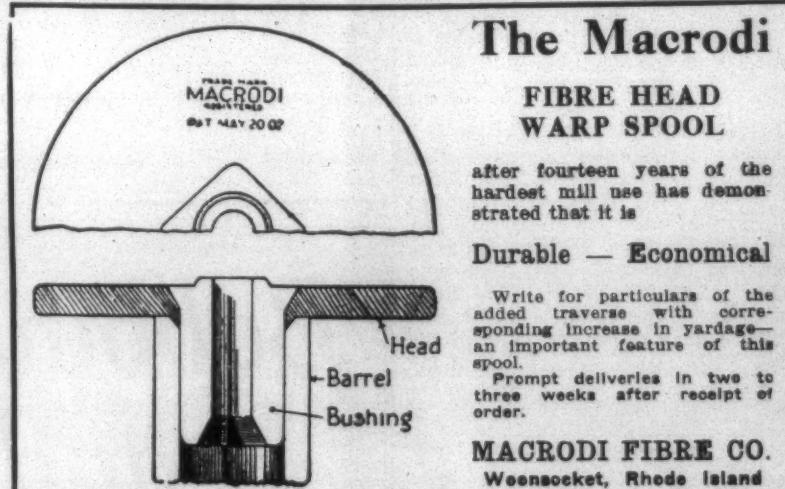
As soon as the buildings are completed, the removal of machinery now in operation in the Gastonia cotton Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C., will be commenced. The new company here takes over the Gastonia company. J. Spencer Love, formerly of Gastonia, is manager of the Burlington Mills.

**Douglasville, Ga.**—Reports of the sale of the Lois Cotton Mills at Douglasville, Ga., which have been current for several days, were confirmed Wednesday by M. E. Geer, president of the mills, who stated that the property had been purchased by New York interests but declined to give the amount involved or the names of new owners.

The property is valued at \$1,250,000 and is one of the most modern mills in the South, having operated continually through periods of prosperity and depression for many years, and employing several hundred workers.

Mr. Geer, retiring president of the mills, came to Georgia from South Carolina 15 years ago. His deceased brother, J. M. Geer, was president of the mills at that time and he held the office of vice-president and general manager. Seven years ago, following the death of his brother, Mr. Geer succeeded to the presidency, a position he has held continually since that time.

**Arcadia, S. C.**—The contractors plan to have Arcadia Mill No. 2 turned over as a completed job by March next, and the building is shaping up, the roofing having been placed on and the interior work progressing steadily. This new mill will carry a total of 10,000 spindles and 300 looms, but there will be floor space for twice that equipment.



## SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

ment, which it is the purpose of the officials to install subsequently. Arcadia No. 1, which was built 20 years ago, is equipped with 34,000 spindles and 864 looms. It manufactures wide print cloths and pajama checks, or dimities. There is an annual consumption of cotton of 8,000 bales, while the machinery turns out 14,000,000 yards of cloth annually. H. A. Ligon, Sr., is president; W. P. Ligon, vice-president; H. A. Ligon, Jr., treasurer, and N. B. West, assistant treasurer and secretary. W. S. Moore is superintendent of the mill. B. W. Johnson, manager of the company store, and John C. Epting, cotton man. The plant is capitalized at \$1,000,000.

Arcadia is going to install a complete sewerage system throughout Mill No. 1, which will involve the expenditure of something like \$70,000 or \$80,000. This means that 125 homes will have the sewerage placed within them, and there will be other extensive phases of putting in the system. With sewerage, water works and electric lights in all the homes, Arcadia will be modern right up to now. Officials there pronounce this the most forward step yet taken, and say the work will be started in the immediate future and pushed to completion.

**Jewel Mill Representatives of Thomasville Meet in Greensboro.**

The Get-Together Club of the Jewel Cotton Mills of Thomasville held its semi-annual banquet at the O. Henry Hotel in Greensboro. This club holds monthly meetings but twice during the year it leaves the city to dine in some neighboring city.

John Tillett, who is secretary of the Jewel Mill and also of the Clover Mill in South Carolina, presided as toastmaster. Julius C. Smith, Greensboro lawyer, made the principal talk of the evening. His subject was "The Man Behind the Spindle." Talks were also made by R. L. Pope, cashier of the First National Bank

**Cotton Mill For Sale.**

The undersigned receiver offers for sale all machinery, two-story brick building and large lot, of Belbro Mills, well located in Charlotte. Machinery fully equipped and in running condition. 15,000 feet of floor space.

For full particulars write or wire

**Frank H. Kennedy, Receiver  
Law Building Charlotte, N. C.**

of Thomasville; Rev. J. R. Church, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Thomasville, and John Tillett.

Covers were laid for 22 on the mezzanine floor of the hotel. Beside the regular members the following guests were present: O. L. Wagstaff, superintendent of the Amazon Mill in Thomasville; J. W. Kaneer, of High Point; R. M. Cooksey, city manager of Thomasville, and G. M. Strather, Southern Public Utilities man, of Thomasville.

**Mill Curtailment Not Extensive in Georgia.**

Atlanta.—Although there has been some curtailment in mill activity in Georgia, it is not extensive, according to P. E. Glenn, president of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Glenn said that unless order prices are increased, so as to make business of the mills profitable, indications point to further curtailment.

"Many of the mills are operating only on orders received," he said. "However, all mills, where it is possible, are operating sufficiently to keep their employees, hoping that conditions will improve sufficiently to justify more active operation later in the season.

"After the turn of the year, if the goods market takes on activity, and new business is placed, it naturally will be encouraging to mills and wherever possible they will continue to operate.

**Waste Company Opens Charlotte Office.**

The Green-Hamilton Cotton-Waste Company, with home offices in Boston, Mass., and a branch heretofore in Atlanta, will open an office in the Brown building at 5½ South Tryon street, Charlotte, moving its Atlanta office to Charlotte and make it the principal office in the South.

W. R. Rust, manager of the Atlanta branch, will move his family to Charlotte in the early part of the

year and will reside in the Jefferson Apartments on North Church street. The offices of the company in the Brown building will be in quarters just vacated by the Bierman Engraving Company.

The Green-Hamilton Company is said to be one of the largest firms of its kind in the United States and does annually a large volume of business.

**Housing for New England Mill Hands.**

Providence, R. I.—Expenditures made by Rhode Island textile manufacturing corporations for better housing conditions and improvement of mill villages during the current year amount to approximately \$500,000, according to a report issued by the Rhode Island Textile Association.

**Hosiery Trade is Spotty.**

Conditions in the hosiery industry continue to vary a great deal. During late November and early December the usual demand for the holiday trade was in evidence, but since then the market, as a whole, has been dull, says the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. For the Christmas trade full-fashioned silk hosiery for women was bought in fair quantity, but some manufacturers state that competition was very severe and that sales were made at prices below the cost of manufacturers by makers who were desirous of turning large inventories into cash. Women's fancy woolen hosiery has sold slightly better than during recent months, but the demand for it is far smaller than it was a year ago. Full-fashioned mills that sell to the wholesale trade have secured a considerable volume of business for deliveries over the first half of 1924. In some cases a reduction in price has been made, but as a rule quotations are about the same as they were during the past season. As retailers have confined their purchases to merchandise for delivery in the near future, mills selling to the retail trade have little

business on their books for shipment later than February. Cotton hosiery has been advanced in price because of the higher quotations for yarns, but buyers are showing strong resistance to these increases, and business is decidedly spotty.

**First Cotton Mill Saved for Museum.**

Pawtucket, R. I.—The old Slater mill estate, including the first cotton mill in America, was purchased by the Old Slater Mill Association which will convert the mill into a textile museum. The estate includes, in addition to the cotton mill built on the banks of the Pawtucket river in 1790 by Samuel Slater, four stores, three-story brick mill more than 100 years old and a structure formerly used as a brass foundry. The purchase price was \$45,000. All the buildings except the Slater mill will be demolished and the association has announced it will beautify the grounds surrounding the historic plant at a cost of \$50,000.

**Eiford Employees Make Fine Gift to Mr. Voss.**

C. G. Voss, retiring superintendent of the Eiford Manufacturing Company, Albemarle, N. C., was presented with a handsome gold watch by the employees on Tuesday afternoon, the words of presentation being spoken by H. L. Horton, secretary of the company.

Mr. Voss was deeply touched by this token of esteem and responded in a few well-chosen words. Mr. Voss is very popular with his associates, having made a fine impression upon all the mill people by his fine spirit of co-operation, his sympathy with and for them in any season of distress and his firm and frank manner in dealing with any problem.

It may be said that Mr. Voss is not only popular with the mill people but he is equally popular with all the town people who have been privileged to know him, and his departure from Albemarle is deeply regretted by his friends. Mr. Voss has not definitely decided just when he will leave Albemarle, as he has several propositions under consideration.

**Position Wanted.**

Young man wants job as weave room overseer. Now employed but desires change for more money. Am familiar with mole-skin sateen, drills, duck, all kinds of sheeting. Know how to handle help. Am also good singer and teach music. Address B. O., care Bulletin.

**THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM**

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

**AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY**

BOSTON, MASS.

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**RUSSELL GRINNELL, President**

**FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager**

## TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, a new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Acme Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING  
AND BLEACHING



Offices: 110 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.  
P. D. JOHNSON, Georgia Representative, Atlanta, Ga.  
Southern Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.

Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.  
STEPHEN ARLEIGH, South Car. Representative, Greenville, S. C.  
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The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

TRADE MARK

Manufacturers of  
Spools of Every Description  
Speeders, Skewers, Warp and  
Filling Bobbins, Twister  
Bobbins, Northrop Loom  
Bobbins.

Walter L. Parker Co.

LOWELL, MASS.

WE SPECIALIZE IN  
NEW MILL EQUIPMENT

Southern Representative

Charlotte Supply Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

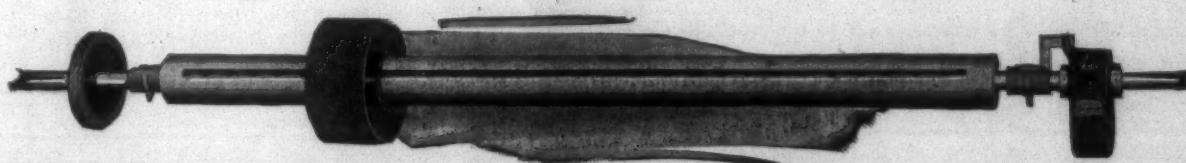
LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY

Manufacturers of  
BOBBINS SPOOLS SHUTTLES

Write or Telegraph for Quotations

Office and Factory: 19 Tanner St., LOWELL MASS

## Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds

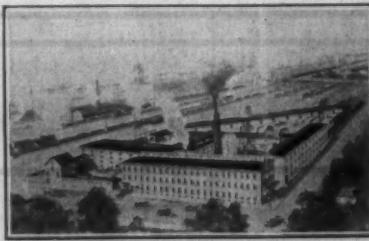


Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. Terryberry, 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.**

Established 1868



DAVID M. BROWN  
President

GEORGE G. BROWN  
Treasurer

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for  
Manufacturing Our

"HIGH GRADE"

Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

**Spots in Finished Goods.**

The appearance of spots and streaks in goods that have already been dyed or finished is one of the most serious problems incident to the production of high class goods. The cause of the formation of such streaks and spots is usually very hard to determine and can usually only be found by a chemical examination and the inspection of all of the processes through which the goods have passed in manufacture. The spots caused by mineral oil used in weaving and which cannot be removed by soap will not be considered in this article. These spots can be eliminated by using the proper oils. The causes of nearly all of the spots are found in the bleaching process, although this will doubtless be denied by many bleachers. It should be remembered that the goods are white before the dyeing and that streaks and spots first show up during or after the dyeing process.

In general spots and streaks are not noticeable in wet goods, but show up after drying. In dyeing heavy satin goods with diamine fast dyes, it has been found that dark spots had formed which were impossible to remove. These goods had been treated with lime and after washing and scouring had been treated calcine soda under pressure and then scoured the usual way. It was known that the goods were treated with lime and soda in the same kettle and it was first thought that the spots were due to insoluble lime salt. The same spots were formed, however, when the goods were first boiled with caustic soda and then with calcined soda. Further investigation showed that the portions of the goods that were near or against the edges of the kettle during the second boiling were discolored to a grayish brown, while other parts of the goods were quite clear. A portion of the discolored fabric was bleached until perfectly white, but after dyeing the same dark spots showed up, although on only one side of the goods.

It was found that when in the boiling kettle the pieces have been twisted together and that the outside surfaces had been much darker than the inside surfaces. This seemed to explain the trouble. After the boiling liquor had been removed, not enough water had been pumped into the kettle and the goods therefore rested for some time against the side of the hot kettle, thus causing the production of oxycellulose. Chemical experiments proved that this conclusion was correct. In handling thick, heavy goods, only one side was effected by the hot sides of the kettle. To overcome this trouble, it was therefore found that water must be pumped into the kettle as long as the sides were hot. Dark spots were also found in goods where insufficient scouring was employed after coloring. In cases where the goods were tied together with cords during the bleaching process, due spots were formed, due to the fact that where the goods were tied, the acid did not have opportunity to fully do its work. Such spots as formed by poor scouring may be remedied by grades. With the crop shortage in

bleaching the dyed goods and then redyeing.

Spots often remain white or only slightly colored after dyeing with direct dyes are often caused because the goods are subject to concentrated coloring liquid during the coloring operation. The oxycellulose thus formed is frequently the cause of these spots which resist dyeing. Dyeing these spots with basic dyes renders them darker. By the proper concentration of the coloring bath, such spots may be entirely eliminated.

If goods are boiled under with soda pressure, uneven effects will be produced if the soda solution is too weak or too strong. Partial mercerization is thus caused and dark spots show up after dyeing. The use of a microscope may be employed to determine whether or not the goods have been shrunk by the action of the concentrated soda solution. Spots of this nature can be overcome only by removing as much of the dye as possible, mercerizing with soda at 12 to 14 degrees in a mercerizing machine, or a jigger or foulard, scouring thoroughly, washing and redyeing.

It is very obvious that goods that are to be dyed should first be clean and this can be readily be done by the use of proper chemicals and by properly handling the goods. If the goods are properly mercerized little trouble should be had in keeping them free from spots. Salt should not be used in dyeing light shades and used only very sparingly the production of dark shades. The dye stuff solution should be added carefully in several portions and should be first filtered before introducing into the dye vat. Goods must be thoroughly smooth to remove all wrinkles and folds before mercerization. Dark spots are often formed by drops of concentrated soda solution during the mercerization process. In some cases, this trouble can be overcome by mercerizing in a somewhat stronger soda solution, followed by a thorough washing in water. Hard water should never be used either in dyeing or mercerizing and after being treated with lime water and filtered the water should not possess a hardness greater than 4½ to 5 degrees, when it is suitable for use upon cotton goods.

**Chinese Mills Likely to Make Greater Use of Indian Cotton.**

Shanghai, China.—The cotton market in China has kept pace with that abroad in the recently partly unexpected rises. On the Shanghai market, Tungchow cotton, which is now selling at about Tls. 47 per picul, commanded in the first week of September Tls. 34. Other grades show corresponding increases, Shanghai cotton rising from Tls. 32 in September, last, to Tls. 45 per picul, while Shensi No. 1, which was selling at the opening of the season at Tls. 33, is now quoted at Tls. 47, and Hankow at Tls. 43 per picul.

The steady increase in price has been influenced partly by demand from spinning mills which feel the need for larger supplies, owing to the fact that where the goods were tied, the acid did not have opportunity to fully do its work. Such spots as formed by poor scouring may be remedied by grades. With the crop shortage in

America, buyers of finer staple cotton here are looking to India, and it is likely that Chinese mills will spin more Indian cotton this coming year than during previous seasons. The China press of Shanghai, commenting on the "exultation of optimists in the cotton trade," says:

"If the American cotton crop turns out as badly as it looks at present, the position will be disastrously clear to the textile trade throughout the world, for the supply will be quite insufficient to meet the potential demand. For the past three years the American cotton crop has had bad luck in weather.

"The cotton spinning mills in China are recognizing the necessity of laying in stocks of the raw material, and whatever supplies of Chinese cotton they can secure they are buying. Unfortunately, the supply from the interior is not sufficient to meet the growing demand from the mills, which are manufacturing cotton yarn at a rapid pace and quickly disposing of it. The situation is somewhat complicated by the presence of Japan as a buyer of Chinese raw cotton. The consumption in Japan is growing rapidly. While in recent years Japan has been a keen purchaser of the Chinese staple, the catastrophe that overtook the two principal cities of that country will probably create a larger demand for the staple than in the past year."

As is generally known, the production of cotton in China is inadequate to meet the needs, even in normal seasons, of the numerous mills that exist here, and recourse is had to large imports of Indian cotton. It is likely that the same thing will be experienced this season, and the mills in China look to India for supplies to make up the deficiency in the indigenous supply. The future hinges largely on the nature of the demand for manufactured cotton yarn from points up-country. If the volume of demand keeps up at anything like the present pace, the local mills will naturally go to India for an increasing amount of supplies.

The shortage of stocks in the mills in the United States accounts somewhat for the abnormal demand that has sprung up during the past few weeks here for American cotton.

The outlook, so far as China is concerned, is somewhat uncertain. The world's consumption of cotton has recovered to something like the pre-war days, being 90 per cent of that figure.

**Sayles Company Gets Deed to Land.**

Asheville.—Record of recent transfer of property in the Swannanoa Bend to the Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc., by the Swannanoa Bend Realty Company, was made Monday at the register of deeds' office. The deed shows the purchase by the Rhode Island Company of six tracts of land on the Swannanoa river about two miles from Asheville for a cash consideration of \$64,000, most of the property accounted for in the deed was formerly the Cheesborough estate.

The company will erect a large bleaching and finishing plant, as recently reported.

**It Costs No More**

to use

**WYANDOTTE TEXTILE SODA****WYANDOTTE CONCENTRATED ASH****WYANDOTTE KIER BOILING SPECIAL**

but your output looks better, feels better, sells better.

Ask us why?

Order from your supply house



The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mnfrs.

Wyandotte, Michigan

**To Our Customers**

With our very best wishes for your Merry Christmas for 1923.

May the New Year of 1924 exceed all your fondest hopes and dreams, whatever they may be—and then some.

To our Prospective Customers we wish you the same as above. Now, you tell 'em. Get busy and join the band for 1924.

**CHARLIE NICHOLS**  
Pres., Treas. & Genl. Mgr.

**NICHOLS MFG. COMPANY**  
Asheville, N. C., U. S. A.

## SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

## SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

1923

Name of Mill \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

Spinning Spindles \_\_\_\_\_ Looms \_\_\_\_\_

Superintendent \_\_\_\_\_

Carder \_\_\_\_\_

Spinner \_\_\_\_\_

Weaver \_\_\_\_\_

Cloth Room \_\_\_\_\_

Dyer \_\_\_\_\_

Master Mechanic \_\_\_\_\_

Recent changes \_\_\_\_\_

## Success of Southern Mills Attracts Other Investors.

(Continued from Page 20)

York for export, are bringing about the movement of the mills to the cotton territory. In addition to these factors, the more equitable climate, opportunity for better living conditions for workers, and the ability to secure a larger number of native Americans as operatives, give the South a distinct advantage in the cotton industry.

The movement is just beginning, and no one can safely or wisely predict its scope and eventual developments. Perhaps the cotton manufacturing industry will eventually come to embrace cotton growing, and that we shall in the future have large cotton farming operations conducted by corporations under the same modern business methods that govern the manufacture of the staple. Who knows?

## Troubles in the Weave Room.

(Continued from Page 21)

eye will make a poor selvedge instead of a smooth one.

Uneven cloth, which is one of the worst defects in weaving, results from several causes. It may be due to a poorly working take-up, or gears set so deep in mesh with each other that they bind. Another cause is the collection of dirt and waste in the teeth of the gears, for if the gear is not entirely true it will occasionally slip a few teeth. Weaving the cloth too tight will make uneven cloth. The same thing is caused if the harnesses are not properly set. If one of the harness straps that is fastened to the boss on the top roll shaft laps under as the harnesses are raised, the harness will not only be lifted a little higher but will have a jerky motion. When using the gear let-off motion, if the gears are not entirely cleaned of the rough places after casting, a piece of iron will be left between the teeth of the gear. When this reaches either under the corresponding tooth on the beam gear or the gear on the let-off motion, the beam will be given a sudden lift and a crack across the cloth will result. Should the beam shaft become bent it will cause uneven places in the cloth, because the beam will not deliver even. Again, when using the gear let-off, the spring behind the pawl which keeps the pawl in mesh with the teeth may become weak and allow the pawl to pass over the teeth without turning the ratchet and delivering the warp. So the warp becomes tight and is pulled around of its own accord, instead of by the let-off motion. If the spring breaks, it will likely cause a bad smash and the warp will have to be taken out and sent back to be re-drawn.

Thick and thin places are often caused by the weavers. After the filling breaks, instead of letting back a few teeth on the take-up gear they start up the loom and hold the take-up check from working on the take-up ratchet for a few picks, doing this because they believe that it is equal to letting back a few teeth. But the loom is putting in picks and the cloth is not being taken down to correspond.

Thursday, January 3, 1924.

Shuttle marks in cloth are caused when the filling is marked between the shuttle and the winder. These marks should be avoided, as they show after finishing, especially on white goods and the cloth has to have a special process for finishing. Care should be taken to see that the shuttle does not collect grease or dirt. When oiling up the head, oil may drop in the box or on the bobbin or in the shuttle and is carried to the cloth. Oily threads may be made in numerous ways and not always in the weave room. Too much oil in the pick cam or on the moving parts of the loom while the loom is running tends to spatter oil on the cloth. Hard size or oil from the slasher can readily be distinguished, because the oil stains will not spread but will be dried when they pass over the cylinders of the slasher.

Reedy cloth is made by having it too near in line with the eyes of the harness. When the shed is opened, the two harness are both an equal distance from the line between the breast beam and the whip roll. The cloth will feel bare and will not have that downy feel which is known as cover and the threads will run in twos instead of being separated. This can be overcome by raising the whip roll and if this does not answer, but putting a piece of wood on the breast beam on the front of the loom. This is done to do away with the straight line. The cams should be set so as to have the filling beater up in an open shed so that the harness are level when the crank is a little past bottom center.

## More Activity Expected in Knit Goods.

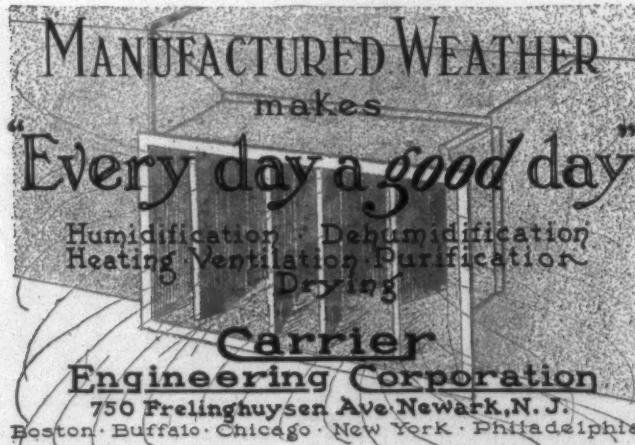
The knit goods market was particularly quiet all last week, very little trading being reported in any line. This was generally expected by the trade, owing to the holiday season. There were only a few buyers in the market and practically all the business that came to hand was received through the mails. The traveling salesmen for the most part were not on the road during the week.

Considerable business is anticipated this week. Reports indicate that there will be many buyers in the market from various parts of the country and many salesmen, who have been in for the holidays, will leave for the road.

"More than 1,000 hosiery salesmen will be in the market next week," said one factor in the trade. "This week we have not tried to do any business, but have been ready in case any buyers indicated an interest."

It is expected that hosiery prices in some lines at least will be revised upward early in the new year and the selling agents are very much concerned just now as to the probable reaction of the buyers to the new prices.

Many of the underwear manufacturers and distributors will have their openings of spring and summer lines this week. Some factors opened their lines a couple of months ago and have booked a fairly satisfactory business.



## STEEL SHELVING

FACTORY EQUIPMENT  
From Warehouse Stock

David Lupton's Sons Co. Philadelphia

**Southern Mill Stocks**

Quoted By

**R. S. DICKSON & COMPANY**  
Gastonia, N. C. Greenville, S. C.

January 1, 1924.

	Bld.	Ask.
ame Spinning Co.	108	111
radia Mills	289	305
merican Spinning Co.	290	—
merican Yarn & Processing Co.	114	118
merican Yarn & Processing Co., 8%, Pfd.	104	107
nderson Cotton Mills	116	119
rlington Cotton Mills	121	126
ragon Cotton Mills (S. C.)	175	—
radia Cotton Mills	96	101
arrow Mills	100	106
rt Cloth Mills	99	—
ugusta Factory	61	—
leton Cotton Mills	83	86
leton Cotton Mills, 7%, Pfd.	97	99
eaumont Mfg. Co.	370	—
ibb Mfg. Co.	194	200
rogan Mills	115	118
lara Mfg. Co.	95	101
ilton Mfg. Co.	144	146
abarus Cotton Mills	165	—
abarus Cotton Mills, 7%, Pfd.	—	—
hadwick-Hoskins Co. (Par \$25)	103	105
hadwick-Hoskins Co., 8%, Pfd.	18	22
hesnee Mills	105	107
china Grove Cotton Mills	101	106
chiquila Mfg. Co.	285	301
chiquila Mfg. Co., 6%, Pfd.	96	97 1/2
albourn Mills	135	140
cannon Mfg. Co. (Par \$10)	16	16 1/2
lover Mills	97	101
lumax Spinning Co.	165	176
rescent Spinning Co.	112	115
olumbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	145	150
converse, D. E. Co.	133	137
owpens Mills	88	91
arlington Mfg. Co.	91	95
ixon Mills	112	120
rayton Mills	101	103
unean Mills	127	130
unean Mills, 7%, Pfd.	99	100
urham Hosiery, 7%, Pfd.	54	57
urham Hosiery "B"	8 1/2	9 1/2
astern Mfg. Co.	90	95
agle Yarn Mills	84	87
agle & Phoenix (Ga.)	155	—
urd Mfg. Co.	147	—
irwin Cotton Mills Co.	140	—
irwin Cotton Mills Co., 6%, Pfd.	102	—
lnt Mfg. Co.	149	—
affney Mfg. Co.	100	—
ibson Mfg. Co.	125	102
lobe Yarn Mills (N. C.)	60	65
ray Mfg. Co.	121	126
enwood Cotton Mills	165	—
luck Mills	130	132
rendel Mills	250	—
rendel Mills, Pfd., 7% (Par \$50)	49	50
raniteville Mfg. Co.	175	—
amrick Mills	145	155
anes, P. H. Knitting Co.	11 1/2	12 1/2
anes, P. H. nitting Co., 7% Pfd.	100	106
enrietta, 7% Pfd.	104	106
unter Mfg. & Com. Co., 7% Pfd.	100	100
perial Yarn Mills	99	100
uman Mills	145	—
uman Mills, 7% Pfd.	160	—
ennings Cotton Mill	103	276
udson Mills	260	176
udson Mills, 7% Pfd.	173	176
ing, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	104	180
imestone Mills	149	160
inford Mills	96	100
ola Mfg. Co.	90	97
ocke Cotton Mills Co.	165	—
laurens Cotton Mills	155	—
ajestic Mfg. Co.	174	—
ansfield Mills	170	176
arlboro Cotton Mills	76	78
ills Mill	285	—
ills Mill, 7% Pfd.	101	—
onarch Mills (S. C.)	146	149
ollohon Mfg. Co.	122	126
ooresville Cotton Mills	109	116
usgrove Cotton Mills	93	95
vers Mill	65	71
rtle Mills	100	106
ational Yarn Mill	140	151
ewberry Cotton Mills	142	145
orris Cotton Mills Co.	96	100
rr Cotton Mills	114	100
rr Cotton Mills, 7% Pfd.	96	100
arkdale Mills	109	121
acolet Mfg. Co.	229	232
acolet Mfg. Co., 7% Pfd.	104	171
edmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	167	100
erfection Spinning Co.	95	100
oe, F. W., Mfg. Co.	138	140
oinsett Mills	113	117
risella Spinning Co.	113	67
ano Mfg. Co.	119	123
ex Spinning Co.	49	61
ex Spinning Co., 7% Pfd.	60	65
iverside Mills (Par \$12.50)	9	10
iverside & Dan River	304	320
iverside & Dan River, 6% Pfd.	102	—
owan Cotton Mills Co.	98	101
anoke Mills, 1st Pfd., 7%	101	104
anoke Mills, 2nd Pfd., 8%	96 1/2	97 1/2
osemary, Pfd., 7 1/2%	97	99
yne-Houser Mfg. Co.	91	95
ixon Mills	116	118

**SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN**

Seminole Cotton Mills Co.	103	106
Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	73	—
Spartan Mills	168	171
Sterling Spinning Co.	119	125
Stowe Spinning Co.	94	96
Toxaway Mills (Par \$25.00)	36	38
Union Buffalo Mills	89	91
Union Buffalo Mills, 1st Pfd., 7%	95	96
Union Buffalo Mills, 2nd Pfd., 5%	57	58 1/2
Victor-Monaghan Co.	125	126

**Slackening in Scandinavian Textile Production.**

Cotton consumption in all three Scandinavian countries during November, in the opinion of local spinners and cotton brokers, continued to be somewhat lower than the average, owing chiefly to high raw material prices and the curtailed demand for finished goods.

The Danish textile industry has curtailed production considerably during November, not alone by a reduction in the number of employees, but also in cutting the working days to four or five per week. German competition in finished products is more severely felt in the Danish market than it has been during the past summer.

German and Central European invasion of the Danish textile and other markets at present seems to be taking on a new form. A great many of the firms established and registered during the last few months with Danish authorities have German names and are undoubtedly of German origin. Similarly, it is noticed that many new shops have been opened in Copenhagen, the owners of which are reported to be Germans. Evidently a wholesale removal is taking place from Germany to Denmark.

In Sweden and Norway there also seems to be a slackening in production, although it is not quite so pronounced as in Denmark.

Mill stocks in all three countries are still estimated as being below normal, the high prices tending to encourage a hand-to-mouth buying policy on the part of the mills. Port stocks are negligible. Importations of cotton into Norway during September were reported as 233 metric tons, and those into Denmark during the same month as 475 metric tons. October imports of cotton into Sweden amounted to 900 metric tons (1 metric tone=2,204.6 pounds).

**Marlboro Cotton Mill No. 5.****Bennettsville, S. C.**

15,000 spinning spindles.

O. L. Quick	Supt.
B. A. Robertson	Carder
G. C. Rambow	Spinner
T. A. Liles	Twisting
J. W. Kelly	Yard Boss
R. C. Long	Master Mechanic

**Oxford Cotton Mills.****Oxford, N. C.**

D. F. Lanier	Supt.
J. W. Thompson	Carder
A. H. Graham	Spinner
W. O. Wilson	Fire Room
F. W. Broyal	Master Mechanic

**THEY LAST LONGER**

When Barber Spinning Tapes drive your frames you may be sure of obtaining the maximum amount of service. There are no driving tapes on the market that can equal them for strength and length of life. The savings in tape effected by the use of Barber's will quickly amount to a considerable sum.

Even before the first tape driven cotton frame was in operation these tapes had proved a great service on worsted and jute drives. The first company to manufacture driving tapes, the Barber Mfg. Co. has always maintained its position as leader in its field.

Tapes for all drives, including cotton, worsted, jute and silk.

**BARBER MFG. COMPANY**

199 Perkins St. Lowell, Mass.

**BARBER**  
SPINNING & TWISTING TAPES**PRINTING?****RULED FORMS?****GET OUR QUOTATIONS****LETTER HEADS**

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

<b>BILL HEADS</b>	<b>FACTORY FORMS</b>
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<b>PAY ROLL ENVELOPES</b>	

Let us LITHOGRAPH your Letter Head

**LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and BINDERS****Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books****MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK****Clark=Rush Printing Co.**

DAVID CLARK, PRESIDENT

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You Receive Seventeen (17) Years of Practical Printing Experience

**\$12,000,000 Silks Moving on Four Trains.**

Chicago, Jan. 1.—Four special trains, carrying \$12,000,000 worth of silk, the largest and most valuable to cross the continent, will arrive in Chicago over the Burlington Railroad tomorrow and Thursday. The consignment came from the Orient by way of Seattle and will be run through to New York intact. The silk is being transported in baggage cars and the trains are being operated on faster than regular passenger train time, the run from Seattle to Chicago being scheduled at 68½ hours. There are 46 cars in all. Each train is accompanied by 25 armed guards. Canadian railroads heretofore have carried much of the silk shipments.

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**HARNESS**  
*"Quality and Service  
That Satisfies"*  
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& REED MFG. CO.**  
**ATLANTA, GA.**  
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We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

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Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint

has been on the market for over 50 years and is made in FIRST QUALITY only. The pigment is Nature's own mixture of flake graphite and silica while the vehicle is the best boiled linseed oil obtainable.

Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint is immune from attacks by acids, alkalies, gases and fumes. Impervious to water and not affected by heat or cold.

It dries into a smooth elastic surface and lasts for surprisingly long periods of time, records running from 5 to 15 years on various metal and wood surfaces.

Dixon's is a paint in which the flake graphite and silica are naturally and not artificially combined, and this feature is essential to long life, efficient surface protection, elasticity and resistance to dampness.

Write for booklet 176-B and see how it will lower your paint costs.

**JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY**  
Jersey City New Jersey  
Established 1827

**Dividends at Newberry.**

Mills at Newberry, S. C., have just declared dividends as follows:

The Newberry Cotton Mills, 5 per cent semi-annual dividend on \$1,000,000 stock—\$50,000.

The Mollohon Manufacturing Company, 4 per cent semi-annual dividend on capital stock of \$750,000—\$30,000.

The Oakland Cotton Mills, 4 per cent semi-annual dividend on capital stock of \$500,000—\$20,000.

**Staple Cotton Association Has Distributed Over \$11,000,000.**

Greenwood, Miss.—On New Year's Eve the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association mailed out to members distribution drafts amounting to \$829,018.03, which brought its distributions this season on the 100,331 bales of cotton received at its local offices through December 15 to 100 per cent of the "base values" of the cotton. In addition, preliminary advance payments amounting to \$1,792,693.97 were made by the local offices of the association on cotton delivered by members since the 15th of November. Giving effect to all these and previous payments, the aggregate amount of funds distributed to the end of the year on the current crop grown by association members was \$11,112,784.59.

Sales are being consummated in an orderly manner consistent with the established sales policy of the association and at favorable price levels. During the last two weeks of December sales for present and deferred delivery amounted to 5,215 bales of cotton at prices F. O. B. delta points, ranging from 34.00 cents per pound for good ordinary inch-and-an-eighth to 41.00 cents for strict middling inch-and-threeseighteenths.

Sales this season to the end of the year for both prompt and deferred delivery amounted to 44,217 bales distributed by territories as follows:

	Bales.
To the East and Canada	14,292
To Southern mills	21,895
Export	6,750
Local sales	1,280
	44,217

Total cotton receipts from members through December 29 were 101,664 bales.

**Better Demand for Mill Shares Expected This Year.**

Southern cotton mill shares during the past year have shown a steady advance over 1922, according to R. S. Dickson & Co. The common stocks have shown more advances during the first six months of the year than in the case of the preferred issuance. However, during the later months the preferred stocks became more popular and were traded in more actively than the common stocks, the majority of which were purchased as investments.

The steady advance in the price of cotton during the fall of the year mostly resulted in large amounts of surplus funds for investment to-

gether with the funds received from the sale of several large textile plants in this section amounting to approximately \$15,000,000. A large portion of these funds were reinvested in other textile securities which created a very good demand for local shares at increasing prices.

With the majority of mills stocked with very good supplies of cotton bought before any material advance, good prices were received for their products and a few extra cash dividends, as well as stock dividends, were distributed. Several issues of preferred stocks were placed on the market by local mills to be used in payment of additions to their plants and with the abundance of funds for investment these securities were absorbed very rapidly. Much discretion has been used by the investing public in the placement of their funds, the majority seeking only the well seasoned preferred and common stocks.

With good dividend records the approaching year will no doubt see a steady demand for high grade securities which will yield attractive interest returns. Today cash dividends are being distributed by a large number of Southern mills and the reinvesting of these funds should cause a much firmer tone than for several weeks past.

Trading in the local market has been very quiet during the holiday season with practically all stocks unchanged in prices. The year's end finds the general average of 25 most active Southern stocks at 139.32. The high point reached by the index was on March 30 when the index was 144.56 and the low point for the year of 139.44 was reached on August 3.

**Exporter Expects Improvement During Early Part of 1924.**

Reviewing the cotton and cotton goods markets, Robert A. Suffern says: "Prices for all cotton supplies throughout the world have reacted in unison as the general shortage of the world's cotton crop has become manifest and plans are now being made to bring every effort to bear to increase the planting and cultivation of next year's crop."

"India cotton has advanced and the Bombay cotton market has been agitated. Egyptian cotton has been so active that the Egyptian Government was under compulsion to remove a recent edict limiting planting. Chinese prices have also advanced materially and to such an extent that in many cases the sellers in China at lower levels have been refusing to meet their obligations. All this points to a strong condition and leads one to believe that if general business picks up as is expected after the first of the year, cotton textiles may well share in the improvement."

"Many of the American mills manufacturing cotton goods have curtailed their production of late. The curtailment has been much more extreme in the New England mills manufacturing lightweight merchandise, colored goods and high grade cotton fabrics, than has been the case in the South. Apparently

the margin of profit of the Southern mills in many grades of goods has been much greater than that on the high grade cloths and colored fabrics produced in New England. If this curtailment increases very much, considerable advances may be expected for high grade goods such as voiles, poplins, organdies, fancy ginghams, etc.

"Manchester has been securing some very good business from the Indian market and manufacturing centers in England are now stated to be looking forward to much better conditions after the first of the year."

"It is probable that there may be short periods of slight reaction in the market for raw cotton, but the general situation seems to point to provided the financial situation higher prices for cotton textiles and abroad clears up in any marked degree, much higher prices may be anticipated."

"At any rate, there is the general belief that prices for cotton goods will increase by about January 15. The first two weeks of the New Year are generally fully occupied in settling up stock taking, and making the necessary adjustments for a new year of trading. However, within about one month from January 15 it is expected that there will be greatly increased activity in the primary markets for cotton textiles, but is furthermore hoped that some of the export markets that have been quiet for so long will then resume more activity. The general situation in this country is good and after the liquidation that has been taking place during the last few years, there is every reason to expect improved conditions during the coming year."

**More Cotton Crop in Sight Than Last Year.**

New Orleans, Jan. 2.—The report by Col. Henry C. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, on the movement of the crop for the five months ending December 31, 1923, shows a total of 8,258,325 bales brought into sight as compared with 8,128,248 during the same period last year, 7,107,101 the year before and 6,315,937 in 1920.

The movement for December was 1,706,793 bales an increase of 164,000 over the same month last year, 179,955 year before last and 22,043 in 1920.

The movement since August 1 shows at all United States ports 4,840,053 against 4,150,767 last year, 3,041,128 year before last and 3,527,689 same time in 1920; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to Northern mills and Canada, 530,701 against 828,120 last year, 920,536 year before last and 505,337 same time in 1920. Southern mill takings, exclusive of consumption at Southern out ports, 2,232,000 against 2,420,000 last year, 2,229,000 year before last and 1,584,002 same time in 1920; and inner stock in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 650,571 against 729,361 last year, 307,437 year before last and 698,909 same time in 1920.

**Cotton Movement From August 1 to December 28.**

	1923	1922
Bales	Bales	Bales
Port receipts	4,678,882	3,962,869
Port stocks	1,095,573	1,062,778
Interior receipts	5,534,345	5,557,579
Interior stocks	1,119,113	1,391,872
Into sight	7,693,308	7,259,439
Northern spinners' takings	1,028,948	1,239,325
Southern spinners' takings	2,288,596	2,548,772
World's visible supply American cotton	3,404,786	3,811,650

**Uncertainty in French Textile Industry.**

Raw cotton warehoused at Havre on November 30 amounted to 121,000 bales, of which 115,000 were from the United States. There were also 53,000 bales afloat for this port. Stocks on November 2 were reported as 64,000 bales, with 116,000 afloat. The raw cotton market is inactive, but prices are high and firm. Spinners' stocks of cotton are daily, and domestic production is low, but they are hesitating to buy below demand.

**SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND DISBURSEMENTS OF COTTON MILLS IN SPARTANBURG COUNTY AS COMPILED BY A. M. LAW & CO.**

For the six months ending Jan. 1, 1924.

Mill—	Dividend % Rate	Stock	Dividend
Arcadia Mills	5	200,000 Com.	\$10,000.00
Arcadia Mills	3½	710,000 Pfd.	24,850.00
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	5	200,000 Com.	10,000.00
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	3	200,000 Pfd.	6,000.00
D. E. Converse Co.	4	1,000,000 Com.	40,000.00
Chesnee Mills	5	394,900 Com.	19,745.00
Clifton Mfg. Co.	4	2,500,000 Com.	100,000.00
Cowpens Mills	12	400,000 Com.	8,000.00
Cowpens Mills	4	85,000 Pfd.	3,400.00
Drayton Mills	3½	296,000 Pfd.	10,384.50
Enoree Mills	11½	365,000 Pfd.	6,387.50
Fairmont Mfg. Co.	5	225,000 Com.	11,250.00
Fairmont Mfg. Co.	3½	150,000 Pfd.	5,250.00
Inman Mills	3½	600,000 Com.	21,000.00
Jackson Mills	4	345,550 Com.	13,822.00
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	5	2,000,000 Com.	100,000.00
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	3½	2,000,000 Pfd.	70,000.00
Saxon Mills	3	900,000 Com.	27,000.00
Spartan Mills	4	2,000,000 Com.	80,000.00
Victor-Monaghan Co.	1	Proportioned Pfd.	9,487.50
Whitney Mfg. Co.	3½	600,000 Com.	24,000.00
Woodruff Cotton Mills	10	787,500 Com.	78,750.00
Total			\$676,326.00

\*3½% on \$400,000 Preferred paid October 1st.

†Quarterly.

The list of dividends given above does not include Arkwright, as dividend action had not been taken when this list was prepared. The last dividend paid by Arkwright was July 1, 1923, which was 5%.

The six months semi-annual cash dividends are regarded as quite satisfactory, representing an increase over the cash dividends paid July 1, 1923, of \$84,000. Some of the outstanding features are the increases in the rate for Pacolet Manufacturing Company from 4% to 5%. Pacolet pays the largest dividend disbursements, as both common and preferred amount to \$170,000. The highest actual rate is that of Woodruff Cotton Mills, paying 10% on \$787,500 common stock, this after having paid a 50% stock dividend last year.

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**Cotton Merchants**  
Buying in Principal Towns in Arkansas and Mississippi  
We Ship on Actuals  
Helena, Ark.

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**W. F. EVANS & CO.**  
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In the Heart of the Delta  
Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers,  
Benders and Staple Cotton  
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**COBB COTTON CO.**  
**Cotton**  
Mississippi Delta Staples  
Our Specialty  
Helena, Ark.

**ARKANSAS****P. E. HENSON & CO.****Cotton**

All Grades and Staples.

Little Rock, Ark.

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**C. H. Crutchfield & Co.**

Established 1909

Benders and Extra Staples

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All Grades of Arkansas Cotton  
Pine Bluff, Ark.**A. L. BETTS A. M. Williams  
HOPE COTTON CO.**

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All Grades and Staples

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Cotton Growers Assn.**An organization of farmers who  
wish to sell direct to mills.

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**E. F. CREEKMORE & CO.**

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**Cotton**

Fort Smith, Ark.

**C. C. BURROW & CO.****Cotton**

Twenty-six Years in the Cotton Business

All Grades and Staples of Arkansas Cotton

Little Rock, Arkansas

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**LONG & BARRY**  
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A Co-operative Marketing Association for the Benefit of Its 55,000  
Cotton Grower Members  
Cotton Classed and Sold in Even Grades and Staple  
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All grades of Oklahoma Cotton  
We buy direct from the Farmer, and would like to do a regular  
business with some good mill.  
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Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas  
Chickasha, Okla.

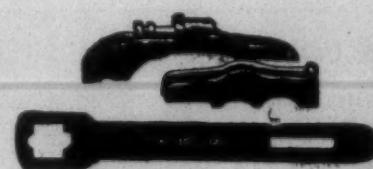
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FROM OUR OWN MINES  
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Agents  
Farmers Labor Union  
Save Middle Man's Profit. Try Us.  
Direct from Producer to Mills  
Durant, Oklahoma

**Difficulty of England's Position.**

Joseph J. Gittings, J. P., vice-president of the National Union of Manufacturers, Inc., writing in the Daily Telegraph, London, paints as extremely serious the progress of cotton manufacturing throughout the world, as relates to the situation in Lancashire. He says:

"I wish to draw attention to the imminent and deadly menace to Lancashire, about which there seems to be a conspiracy of silence—for the cotton trade is, by general consent, in a parlous state, even worse than other trades, and nobody seems to know why. As one who has lived for years in Lancashire, and knows the cotton trade in both branches, spinning and weaving, I am convinced that this trade will be certainly much worse unless Mr. Baldwin's proposals are carried."

"The skill of the Lancashire operative, combined with the peculiar moisture of the air, has, until a few years ago, sufficed to keep Lancashire going. But the Americans have perfected an automatic apparatus, called the humidifier, which will produce any degree of moisture in any mill even in hot and dry climates. Cotton mills are, consequently, going up all over the world. India and Japan do, even now, produce most of their own yarn, China is fast getting equipped, while South America and Africa are following suit. Mills are even being erected in the districts where the American cotton grows."

"This explains the phenomenon that while spinning and weaving in Lancashire is very slack and unemployment is rife, the textile machine shops of Lancashire are all busy making machines to equip the new mills going up abroad. The share lists reflect this curious position. A typical cotton spinning or weaving company's shares are quoted today at a discount of 40s to the pound, while a typical textile machine company's shares enjoy a premium of a like amount. What is to become of the Lancashire operative operative when all this new and up-to-date machinery gets going, under the supervision of experienced Lancashire men and women, for scores have gone out to start new mills, tempted by the high wages abroad and the black prospect at home? He cannot compete against such cheap labor. And Lancashire is slowly but surely losing the home trade. Germany, poor ruined Germany, who cannot pay reparations and for whom so many hearts bleed in this sentimental country, has, during the last six months, bought from America a much larger number of bales of cotton than Great Britain.

"Also many of the nations of Europe have ceased to buy Lancashire yarn. More deadly still, they are sending it to Great Britain and capturing the home market. A large cotton spinner told me the other

day that if Lancashire had the whole of the home trade today, even with the reduced export trade she has kept, all the mills would be fully employed. Here is the testimony of the managing director of a large mill in Bury, as printed in the Manchester Guardian last week: "It does not matter much to the merchant where he buys his cotton goods. I know that today Manchester merchants are buying a large quantity of cotton goods from Italy and other countries for shipment to their customers abroad." These facts speak for themselves.

"Our trade policy has, in the past, paid too much attention to the wants and requests of Lancashire. Some years ago India proposed to put 2½ per cent duty on cotton goods imported into India, but Lancashire objected and forced the Government of the day to put a countervailing excise duty of 2½ per cent on cotton goods made in India, frankly to impede the progress of cotton spinning in India. This was the beginning of the outcry against Great Britain in India, as it showed India that we wanted to rule her for the benefit of the Lancashire trade, and not for the benefit of India. Hence has arisen the demand for greater freedom of self-government, and India has raised her tariff against Lancashire goods to 11 per cent, while the countervailing excise duty is now only 4 per cent. But the feeling against Great Britain by reason of this selfish action on the part of Lancashire is most bitter, and is not likely to abate. No, Lancashire can no more stop the progress of other nations in cotton spinning than Mrs. Partington could stop the Atlantic waves."

"Then, we must recollect that every nation becoming infected with the legitimate desire to provide its own cotton yarn, thereby becomes an active competitor of Lancashire in the American cotton market, and so raises the price of cotton until Lancashire cannot make it pay, and the great export trade falls off, with bitter misery and distress to its operatives. Mr. Baldwin's proposals are much too favorable to Lancashire, as he offers no such special proposals to any other industry. He offers that some of the revenue from tariffs shall be devoted to increase the supply of raw cotton within the Empire. If Lancashire still refuses to learn from experience she cannot expect that the rest of Great Britain will again allow the interests of the whole country to be sacrificed to Lancashire and the cotton trade."

**Philippine Government Invites Bids  
for Supplying Textiles.**

The Textile Division has received a circular proposal issued by the Philippine government giving the conditions under which bids will be considered for the following textile supplies: 50,000 yards khaki cloth; 40,000 cotton undershirts of nainsook or pajama checks, athletic style; 10,000 woolen shirts, olive drab (O. D.); and 10,000 pairs tan shoe lace. Bids will be received until 11 a. m. on February 15, 1924. Copies of this tender containing detailed specifications have been forwarded to the New York, Boston,

and Philadelphia district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, where they will be made available to interested persons.

**Cotton Buying vs. Manufacturing Costs.**

"Is it any wonder that mill treasurers seem unaccountably deaf to a proposition involving an expensive installation which will cut the costs as much as one cent per pound?" asks E. H. McKitterick, of Lockwood, Greene & Co., managers. Mr. McKitterick has recently been discussing various phases of mechanical engineering in relation to management in the textile industry, before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"Disregarding certain financial aspects, the main value of grouping a number of small mills under a common management is the fact that as a part of such an organization each mill can secure better financial and executive brains than would be the case were it acting alone—this purely on a price basis. The addition of engineering brain to this reason for mergers would tend rather to strengthen it.

"Going back to the factor comprising management's responsibility—the purchase of cotton, the sale of goods, and the manufacture of these goods—it is to be noted that from a dollar-and-cents point of view, manufacture is the least important item.

"This year cotton has sold from a low of 22 cents to a high of over 31.50 cents. Assuming two mills, A and B, each with the same manufacturing costs (10 cents per pound) and the same waste figure (15 per cent), both making the same commodity but with the difference that A buys cotton at 22 cents while B goes to the market at 31.50 cents, we have:

"Cotton, A 22 cents; B 31.50 cents.

"Clean, i.e., shrunk 15 per cent for waste, A 25.88 cents; B 37.06 cents.

"Manufacturing cost, A 10 cents; B 10 cents.

"Total mill cost per pound, A 35.88 cents; B 47.06 cents.

"By clever buying, A's total cost is 11.7 cents per pound lower than

what B has to pay, and this difference is 17 per cent greater than the entire cost of manufacturing.

"For reasons of overhead and burden, a mill sold full over a long period of time shows a greater profit than one not so well sold but more efficiently operated, though the ratio is not so great as in the case of cotton buying. These facts are brought out not to minimize the importance of manufacture, and with it the value of engineering, but to establish the relative values of the other items of management. It is unfortunately true that neither the trading (cotton) profits nor those due to merchandising can be foretold. On the other hand, the value of any engineering idea applied to production can be accurately predetermined, and in the long run highly efficient production will show steady gains, while cotton buying and merchandising must, because of the law of average, show occasional losses."

Mr. McKitterick discussed numerous phases which brought out the importance of the engineer to the cotton mill. He made reference to power, to lighting, to weaving and fuel consumption, engineering organization for production. He gave examples of the importance of engineering in textile mills.

Discussing waste in manufacture, he said: "When it is considered that the waste in a fine goods mill is 33 per cent of the input, and that in an ordinary duck mill it is about 15 per cent, it can readily be seen that it is quite an important factor in the cost. The value of engineering thinking tending toward the reduction of these percentages is self-evident. Labor may be divided into machine tenders, those who handle the product between processes, repair labor, cleaners, etc. The labor cost runs from 35 per cent of the total in a fine goods mill to about 9 per cent in a duck mill."

Wanted—Position in yarn or hosiery mill office or on the road. Have 12 years' experience in cotton mill and hosiery mill book-keeping and as salesman. Thoroughly familiar with all branches of work. Would consider position as manager small mill. Address J. K. W., care Bulletin.



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Offices:

Jackson, Tenn., Memphis, Tenn., Dyersburg, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ark. We gin over 15,000 bales of cotton annually, and would ship from gin to mills on type.

Jackson, Tennessee

**STERNBERGER BROS.**

**Cotton**

Brownsville, Tenn.

**TIPTON & COMPANY**

Tennessee, Arkansas and

**Cotton**  
Mississippi

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Memphis, Tenn.

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N. C.

Thursday, January 3, 1924.



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most perfect uniformity of staple and character.

Ask any of our mill customers as to our service.

Branch offices at every Compress point in the Yazoo Mississippi  
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Cotton

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Mississippi Delta Staples  
Home Office

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COTTON

Staples and Benders  
Clarksdale, Miss.

## WM. SIMPSON COTTON CO.

Not Incorporated  
Little Rock, Ark., and  
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Mississippi Delta Staples a  
Specialty  
Yazoo City, Miss.

## Joseph L. Davidson Co.

Established 1889

Designing Card Stamping Repeating  
FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS

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## J. W. PRIOR

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## BENDERS AND STAPLES

Main Office: Clarksdale, Miss.

H. Chassaniol

## CHASSANIOL & CO.

### High Grade Staple Cotton

Experienced Handlers of Low Grade  
Staples  
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

Domestic—COTTON—Export

## J. F. RODGERS & CO.

CLARKSDALE, MISS.

Merchants and Shippers

Cable Address "Rodchurch"

## I. L. JONES & CO.

Cotton

Mississippi Delta Staples a

Specialty  
Greenwood, Miss.

## COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

Special Machinery For

Textile Mills

The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing

Machine Co.

Bethayres, Pa.

## Predicts Large Cotton Acreage.

(Continued from Page 7)  
the cotton States, moving up from the position of fourth it held last year and from the position of sixth in the five-year average of 1917-1921. North Carolina's yield this year will be 1,020,000 bales as compared with 851,640 bales last year and South Carolina's will be 795,000 as against 492,535 last year.

"The spectacular nature of cotton conditions, however, are too apt to mislead the Northern observer as to the great future for the South in other activities. More and more the South will become a manufacturing region as well as an agricultural one. There are already more than indications that the South's natural resources, combined with its advantages in the way of productive efficiency, actually attract established industries from other sections. The manufacture of cotton textiles in the South is growing rapidly and New England is already feeling the effects.

"The South has two basic advantages with which it cannot help developing," declares Mr. Delafield. "Its water-power possibilities offer almost unlimited cheap power, and these are only beginning to be developed by the South's large utility companies.

"The other great advantage is a plentiful supply of labor which has for years lived on steady and contented relations with capital. Increasing specialization in production makes this labor increasingly available for all kinds of manufacturing. And it must be remembered that those who develop new industries in the South will profit from the mistakes and experience of the Northern industries."

## Improvement in Mercerizing.

Washington.—It is recognized that caustic baths, serving for the mercerizing of the cellulose in all its forms and more especially in the manufacture of artificial silk, become laden through usage with impurities contained in the cellulose or resulting from the soluble modifications thereof which color such baths and, moreover, render them chemically unsuited for mercerizing.

A new French invention furnishes an improved process of regeneration for used up mercerizing baths, according to a report from Consul Paul Chapin Squire, Lille, France, received by the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, based upon the application of dialysis to the treatment of the washes thus exhausted and consists in principle of having the old solutions passed into a dialyzer, preferably in the form of running water, the two liquids circulating in inverse directions on both sides of the dialyzing wall or diaphragm in such a manner as to effect a methodical and continuous dialysis.

For the treatment of exhausted solutions by dialysis, parchment paper constitutes a suitable dialyzing diaphragm, offering the advantages of retaining perfectly the organic impurities in course of dissolution and of allowing to pass easily the purified alkali which forms with the water, a colorless regenerated bath susceptible of being reinforced

if necessary. Moreover, the residual colored liquid containing the soluble impurities may be collected and utilized in various ways. In certain cases treatment may be accelerated by warming the liquids.

## English Spinners Rap Speculation.

Manchester, Eng.—The joint committee of masters and cotton operatives, appointed to discuss the situation brought on by extensive speculation on the Liverpool market, came to the unanimous conclusion, it is learned, that an improvement in the critical condition of the industry could be attained by stopping speculation. It is estimated that the operations of gamblers have taken 50,000,000 pounds sterling from the cotton trade.

The meeting also was of the opinion that an increase in cotton production in the British Empire was essential to the salvation of the industry, and members of the conference, therefore, strongly urged greater practical support by the government. It was contended that if ample British supplies of cotton were forthcoming, such gambling as has recently hampered the trade would be impossible. Greater production of empire cotton would also prevent what was described as maneuvering in America to force up prices.

## Christmas at Amazon Mills.

Thomasville, N. C.—Saturday night, December 22, the semi-annual banquet for the office force and overseers of the Amazon Cotton Mills was held at the home of O. L. Wagstaff, superintendent. This was by far the most successful occasion of this kind ever held by the mill. All the boys were present 100 per cent strong.

A very sumptuous and elaborate meal was served, music being furnished by the Main Street Methodist Church Orchestra, consisting of Miss Susie Green, R. C. and W. W. Rapp, Perry Briles and J. M. Dodson, which added very much to the pleasure of the occasion.

Those present were O. L. Wagstaff, superintendent; R. C. Rapp, secretary and assistant treasurer; D. A. Long, Jr., book-keeper; J. A. Simpson, overseer carding; D. E. Brewer, Adam Walls, John Allford, Jim Shuler, J. C. Tiddy, overseer spinning; Sam Upton, Odell Beck, John Ringstaff, C. W. House, S. W. Telms, night overseer; D. J. Lamb, F. C. Wright, L. W. Hansell, master mechanic. Special invited guests were G. R. Hooper, superintendent Jewell Mills; J. W. Kaneer, superintendent Millis Mills; G. M. Strader, superintendent Southern Public Utilities Company; Henry Rapp, D. A. Long, Sr., Miss Frances Long, A. A. Wagstaff and J. W. oBst.

Misses Buel Wagstaff, Zondel Myers, Mabel and Edith Sullivan served the banquet, which was prepared by Mrs. O. L. Wagstaff and Mrs. A. L. Sullivan.

The reception hall and dining room were very tastefully decorated for the occasion. After the banquet was served games and Christmas stunts were played, interspersed with music by the orchestra, and a regular old-time singing.

Just before the meeting was

brought to a close, O. L. Wagstaff was presented with a pair of hand-some gold cuff links by the overseers, presentation being made by L. W. Hansell. R. C. Rapp presented each employee present a Christmas check from C. G. Hill, president and treasurer.

Festivities were finally brought to a close by the clock informing all present that it was Sunday morning.

**Exports of Raw Cotton Below 1922 Figures.**

Washington.—Exports of raw cotton, including linters, for the eleven months of the present year were more than 1,000,000 bales behind the total shipments during the corresponding period of 1922, according to the November report of the Commerce Department. The movement of cotton manufactures showed a slight advance over the figures for the first eleven months last year.

Cotton cloths, however, showed a big decline for the eleven-month period, while exports of unbleached cloth fell off by about 70,000,000 square yards. November shipments of cotton and its products reflected declines virtually all along the line as compared with the same month last year.

**Delhi Foreign Wool Cloth Sales Experience Boom.**

The Delhi market, the chief center of the wholesale cloth trade in India, has experienced a remarkable boom in the sale of foreign cloths, chiefly those of wool, according to local reports. Sales amounting to 40,000,000 rupees (1 rupee= approximately \$0.31) have been made since the first of October, the bulk of which was of English cloths. Stocks which have been lying without inquiry for the past three years have been largely sold out. Dealers state that the market activity exceeds their highest expectations, and is likely to result in the placing of fresh orders overseas. Considerable activity is also reported in the Bombay wool mills, and one plant is completely booked with orders for blankets and shawls for a year ahead.—Acting Trade Commissioner C. B. Spofford, Jr., Calcutta, November 8.

**The Week's Cotton Trade.**

The cotton market during the week ending December 28 was less active than it usually is owing to the Christmas holidays and the absence of many traders from the market, but the general trend of prices was upward. Perhaps the most important event of the week was the tender of 138,400 bales of cotton on January future contracts at New York. This represents practically the entire certificated stock in that market but it was readily taken up by more than 30 firms. It is said that much of the cotton will

be either shipped out to cotton mills or will be exported. Final prices at the close of the week were 33 points up for January future contracts at New York and 63 points up for January futures at New Orleans, while the average for spot quotations for middling cotton in the South was 65 points higher.

The consensus of opinion now is that the crop will be around 10,000,000 bales and the grade is said to be considerably lower than it was last year, hence the spinning value measured in the number of pounds of goods that can be produced will be somewhat lower than the size of the crop would indicate.

Exports have continued to run ahead of the figures for the corresponding date last year and hence the supply of cotton remaining in the United States is being depleted more rapidly than usual.

On December 28, January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 35.45 cents, as compared with 34.82 cents at the close of the previous week. January future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange closed at 35.63 cents as compared with 35 cents the previous week. The average quotations for middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets closed at 35.25 cents per pound, compared with 34.60 cents the previous week and 26.50 cents for the corresponding day last year.

Reports from dry goods markets show unsatisfactory conditions prevailing here. Aside from the demand for cloths connected with the automobile trade, demand has been slack, and prices are said to show little or no profit to manufacturers. Some talk is heard of curtailment of mill production in January if a revival of business does not in the meantime take place.

Exports for the week amounted to 102,644 bales, compared with 257,572 bales the previous week and 75,324 bales for the same period in 1922. Exports from August 1 to December 28 amounted to 3,173,413 bales, compared with 2,779,561 bales for the same period last year. Figures include exports to Canada to November 30.

Certificated stock at New York on December 28 was 145,955 bales, and at New Orleans, 22,255 bales. Total stocks, all kinds, at New York were 164,046 bales, and at New Orleans, 296,327 bales.

New York future contracts closed December 28: January, 35.45 cents; March, 35.65; May, 35.87; July, 34.98; October, 29.07. New Orleans closed: January, 35.63 cents; March, 35.75; May, 35.55; July, 34.81; October, 28.68. New Orleans spot cotton, 36.00 cents per pound.

**T. L. ALLEN**  
Cotton Shippers  
All Grades and Staples  
Yorktown, Tex.  
Branch Office: Cuero, Tex.

**REYNOLDS & WHITE**  
Texas and Oklahoma Cotton  
Dallas, Texas



**LEVERETT & MOORE**

Texas Cotton

A Specialty

All Grades

Hillsboro -:- Texas

New York

Dallas

**MORIMURA, ARAI & COMPANY**

—Agents—

Yokohama Ki-Ito Kwaisha, Ltd.

Yokohama, Osaka & Tokio

Japan

**LAMPE-THOMAS CO., Inc.**

Fort Worth, Texas

Cotton Merchants

Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas Cottons

Lucius Rash, President

I. L. Brin, Vice-President

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Incorporated

Cotton Merchants

Members

New York Cotton Exchange, Texas Cotton Ass'n., Dallas Cot. Ex.  
Associate Members Liverpool Cotton Exchange

Terrell, Texas

Dallas, Texas

Edw. W. Geer

J. Hoyt Geer

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Cotton

Dallas, Texas

Member Dallas Cotton Exchange and Texas Cotton Association.

Cable Address "GEER"

P. O. Box 341

**C. G. DAVIS & COMPANY**

Cotton for Spinners

Texarkana, Tex.

**J. H. HUTTON & CO.**  
Members Houston Cotton

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Merchants COTTON Exporters

All Grades Texas Staple

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All Grades and Staples  
Cuero -:- Texas

**A. H. SAFFOLD**

Texas Cotton

Temple, Texas

Henderson Cotton Co.  
Regular and Irregular

Cotton

Sell on Actual Samples  
Houston, Texas

# COTTON

*Let Us Quote You*

Southeastern Selling Agency

## LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1 1-8 cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory

## STEWART BROTHERS COTTON COMPANY

(Incorporated)

of New Orleans, La.

## Cotton Merchants

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Local Phone 821

Long Distance Phone 9998

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Representing

NEWBURGER COTTON CO. TARVER, STEELE & COMPANY  
Memphis, Tenn. Dallas, Texas

## COOPER &amp; GRIFFIN

(Incorporated)

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Local Phone 4480 Postal

L. D. Phone 9991

## J. M. WILLIAMS AGENCY

B. B. Jackson, Agent  
COTTON MERCHANTS

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Home Office, Winder, Ga.

Greensboro, N. C.

Postal, Sou. Bell, 2867

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Incorporated.

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Postal PhoneRock Hill  
Phone 696

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## COTTON

Charlotte, N. C.

## J. L. BUSSEY &amp; CO

## COTTON

Greenville, S. C.

## H. H. WOLFE &amp; CO

## COTTON

Monroe, N. C.

J. EDW. KALE & CO.  
Cotton Brokers and  
MerchantsExtra Staples and Short Cotton  
Lincolnton, N. C.

## GEO. M. ROSE, JR.

## COTTON

19½ East Fourth Street

Charlotte, N. C.

Codes 1878-1881 Bell Phone 61

B. H. PARKER & CO.  
Cotton Brokers  
Staples a Specialty  
Gastonia, N. C.LINEBERGER BROS  
BROKERS-SHIPPERSCarolina and Delta Staples  
All Kinds Short Cotton  
Lincolnton, N. C.

## Cotton Goods

New York.—Last week was a very quiet one in the primary cotton grades offered, the lowest of which are available at 10 cents under full spite of the dullness. Of the moderate amount of trading that was done, the greater part was made up of small orders for stock goods. Future business was not active, although some manufacturers placed limited orders for goods to be delivered in April and May.

There was little improvement in the demand for staples such as bleached goods, ginghams, percales and other similar lines. There was a small amount of re-order business for novelty and fancy wash goods. A slight increase in fall orders for blankets and napped goods was reported.

The trade is expecting better business within a few weeks. This belief is based on the fact that the excellent holiday trade in all parts of the country pretty well cleaned out retail stocks and with the clearance sales to follow, retailers are expected to need additional stocks within a short time.

Production of cotton goods continued to decline last week. Curtailment in New England has now reached a very drastic point and it is believed that decreased production in the South will come if market conditions are not soon better.

An improvement in the undertone of the cotton cloth market was indicated in various quarters. Firmer prices ruled during the latter part of the week, while sales were augmented though continuing small in size. First hand business showed improvement with contracts placed for January delivery. Print cloths appeared to lead in commission house channels.

Numerous second hand offerings were picked up at full prices. There was some effort noted to pick up cloths at ½ cent and ¼ cent concessions. No encouragement was given to such efforts though here and there some irregular quotations were named, presumably on variable mill makes of identical constructions.

First and second hand sales of 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s print cloths assumed fair volume with quantities varying between 1,000 and 3,000 pieces and more bought largely for January delivery at 9½ cents. Sales at 11 cents of 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s went through firmly. Several orders were placed direct and through second hands of 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s at 12½ cents.

There are a number of tire fabric grades offered, the lowest of which are available at 10 cents under full quality construction. A few tire makers make no specifications when ordering supplies and are occasionally satisfied with the price if not the grade. For the sake of avoiding confusion it is pointed out that reports of low prices must be digested along with appreciation of the quality sold. Some lenos were reported sold earlier in the week. A few small square and cord fabric orders were booked in addition to a moderately large one for square woven.

John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, says in its weekly review of trade: "Wholesale dry goods business for the week shows a noticeable decrease in road sales in comparison with corresponding week of last year, owing to the fact that this year practically all of the road men were called in to the house for the Farwell banquet and to spend the holidays. Fill-in orders by mail, however, show a big increase. Reports of general conditions indicate that salesmen will command a very good spring and fall business when on the road again with their lines.

The sharp advance in raw cotton this past week and stiffening of silk market are turning retailers toward immediate consideration of these goods. Buyers who did not place early orders are now seeking to cover on cottons and silks. Collections are steady. Credit situation favorable for the first of the year.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

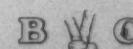
Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x64s, 8½ cents; 64x60s, 8½ cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 11½ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 17½ cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 30 cents; denims, 220s, indigo, 26 to 27½ cents; prints, 10½ cents; staple ginghams, 19 cents; dress ginghams, 21½ and 24 cents.

## Mills &amp; Lewis Dissolve.

Mills & Lewis, brokers of Greenville, S. C., make the following announcement:

"We beg to advise you that through mutual consent the firm of Mills & Lewis will dissolve partnership December 31, 1923.

"Mr. Mills will continue in the same location under the name of H. T. Mills, Stocks and Bonds, and Mr. Lewis will open an office in the Woodside Building under the name of Thos. L. Lewis & Co."



TRADE MARK  
WARP TYING MACHINES HAND KNOTTERS  
WARP DRAWING MACHINES  
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS

## BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS. GREENVILLE, S.C.  
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:  
ROCKFORD, ILL. U.S.A.

# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was very little change in the yarn market during the week. Knitters continued to buy very cautiously and stuck to their policy of shopping about for bargains. It is said that many of the knitters will carry over into the new year a very large percentage of their heavyweight lines. Some reports placed the amount of this stock as high as 50 per cent in a great many of the knitting plants. Orders for carded weaving yarns continued very small. The majority of the orders call for deliveries on January.

Spinners' prices showed no signs of declining as the week closed, and very few dealers quoted reduced prices.

As the week ended, there were a number of orders for combed yarns for future delivery. These ranged from 5,000 pounds to 20,000 pounds and called for delivery in April and May.

With all the fluctuating prices that has been done since then, buyers point out, current quotations are only slightly under the top prices of the year, and are from 10 to 12 cents above those of a year ago. Buyers say they are looking for concessions before they will consider placing any new business of consequence next month. Buyers suspect the existence of substantial unsold stocks of carded knitting yarns in the hands of the spinners.

The following list of prices shows the general average market list in this market, but due to many price irregularities, it is very difficult to quote figures that give more accurate market conditions. In the prices below, there are many quotations that are lower than spinners will accept.

#### Two-Ply Chain Warps.

2-ply 8s	51 a.
10s	52 a.
12s to 14s	53 a.54
2-ply 16s	54 a.
2-ply 20s	56 a.57
2-ply 24s	58 a.
2-ply 26s	59 a.
2-ply 30s	62 a.
2-ply 40s	70 a.
2-ply 50s	83 a.

#### Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	50 a.
10s to 12s	50% a.51
14s	52 a.
16s	53% a.
20s	55 a.

**SURE ECO DOES WASHING POWDER MAKE SUDS**  
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**BEST for CLEANING MILL FLOORS**

**Poland Soap Works**  
Anniston, Ala.

**Paulson, Linkroum & Co., Inc.**  
52 Leonard Street, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

**COTTON YARNS**

Philadelphia

Providence

Chicago Charlotte

24s	58 a.
26s	59 a.
30s	61 a.
36s	67 a.
40s	70 a.
40s ex.	74 a.75
50s	82 a.
60s	90 a.

#### Tinged Carpets

3-ply	47 a.
Act. tinged	48 a.
4-ply	48 a.
5-ply	48 a.

#### Part Waste Insulating Yarns.

6s, 1-ply	45 a.46
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	46 a.47
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	47 a.48
20s, 2-ply	55 a.
26s, 2-ply	58 a.59
30s, 2-ply	60 a.61

#### Duck Yarns.

3, 4 and 5-ply	50 a.
8s	50 a.
10s	50 a.51
12s	52 a.
16s	54 a.
20s	56 a.57

#### Single Chain Warps.

10s	51 a.
12s	52 a.
14s	53 a.
16s	54 a.
20s	55 a.
24s	58 a.
26s	59 a.
30s	60 a.
40s	72 a.

#### Single Skeins.

6s to 8s	48 a.
10s	49 a.
12s	50 a.
14s	51 a.
16s	52 a.
20s	54 a.
24s	56 1/2 a.
26s	57 a.
30s	60 a.61

#### Frame Cones.

8s	49 a.
10s	49 a.49 1/2
12s	50 a.
14s	51 a.
16s	52 a.
20s	54 a.
24s	56 1/2 a.57 1/2
26s	57 a.
30s	60 a.61

Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.	Mills prices.
2-ply 10s	65 a.
2-ply 20s	70 a.
2-ply 30s	75 a.
2-ply 36s	78 a.80
2-ply 40s	82 1/2 a.85
2-ply 50s	90 a.93
2-ply 60s	95 a.100
2-ply 70s	1 05 a.10
2-ply 80s	1 20 a.25

#### Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	57 a.58
12s	58 a.59
14s	59 a.60
16s	60 a.61
18s	61 a.62
20s	62 a.62 1/2
22s	63 a.63 1/2
24s	63 1/2 a.64
26s	64 1/2 a.65
28s	65 a.66
30s	66 a.68
32s	67 a.73
34s	73 a.75
36s	78 a.80
38s	79 a.81
40s	80 a.82
50s	85 a.90
60s	95 a.100
70s	1 10 a.11
80s	1 25 a.20

Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.	
20s, 2-ply	60 a.
22s, 2-ply	61 a.
24s, 2-ply	62 a.
30s, 2-ply	65 a.
36s, 2-ply	69 a.
40s, 2-ply	74 a.
45s, 2-ply	78 a.
50s, 2-ply	87 a.

#### Carded Cones.

10s	52 a.
12s	53 a.
14s	54 a.
20s	55 a.56
22s	56 a.58
26s	60 a.61
28s	62 a.63
30s	63 a.65

## Gum Tragapol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

### Gum Tragapol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY  
247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

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J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

## Mauney-Steel Company COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER  
237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.  
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.  
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

## WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.  
Providence, R. I.  
31 W. 1st St., Charlotte, N. C.

## PAIGE, SCHOOLFIELD & CO., INC.

CARDED AND COMBED COTTON YARNS  
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES

Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.  
Audrey Spinning Mills, Inc., Weldon, N. C.  
White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.  
Chatham Mfg. Co. (Cotton Dept.), Elkin, N. C.  
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The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds  
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Heddles  
LAWRENCE, MASS.

## COTTON YARNS

All Numbers, Regular, Reverse and Fancy Twists.  
Mills wishing to sell direct to discriminating customers please write, stating counts and quality, carded or combed, skeins, ball or chain warps, tubes or cones.

Sales to customers by wire on mill's acceptance and approval.

Edward J. McCaughey

YARN BROKER  
51 Arlington St., Pawtucket, R. I.  
DIRECT MILL AGENT

## Want Department

Wanted—A partner or an organization to install a textile mill, knitting mill or yarn mill in my brick building in Ennis, Texas. Building 50 ft. by 110 ft., two story, and well suited to business. Abundant water supply, cheap natural gas fuel, or electric power. Abundant labor supply. Abundant raw material supply and ready market for products. Will take stock for my property in full or in part. Address S. H. Dunlap, Ennis, Texas.

**WANTED**  
Position as general manager of good yarn mill. Fully understand selling of yarns, buying of cotton, as well as all other supplies pertaining to mill. Know the mill business thoroughly. Can take a liberal amount of stock and help to finance, or would take position as general manager and superintendent. Address No. 78, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted—Four or five cars of good clean machine scrap iron. Advise best price f. o. b. cars your plant. The Wilson Co., Greenville, S. C.

Wanted—Good cotton mill mechanic. Apply to Box 303, Burlington, N. C.

### CATLIN & COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Commission Merchants  
Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE  
910-11 Commercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### MONOPOLE OIL

Reg. Trade Mark No. 70991

A specialized textile oil, highly concentrated and double sulphonated which is used to better advantage wherever a Turkey Red or Soluble Oil has been employed because—MONOPOLE OIL holds in solution all foreign matters and prevents the formation of lime soaps, iron spots, Calcium or Magnesium Salt, and thus—

Promotes level dyeing;  
Assists in better penetration of dyestuff;  
Increases the lustre;  
Gives more body and a desirable handle.

For the best results in dyeing, bleaching, mercerizing and finishing of wool, cotton and silk, try this specialty.

Allow us to send samples.  
The product will prove itself.

### Jacques Wolf & Company

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS  
PASSAIC, N. J.

**Position Wanted.**  
Want position as manager or superintendent. Graduate of textile college. Twenty years' experience in all phases of cotton manufacturing. Can furnish best of references as to character, executive ability, etc. Excellent past record as superintendent of high class mills. Address C. H. B., care Bulletin.

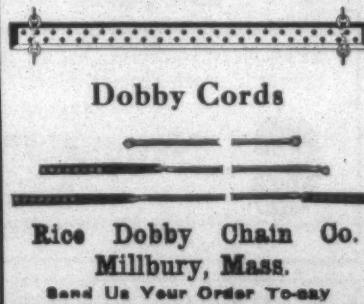
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ESTABLISHED 1815

## Arnold, Hoffman & Co.

INCORPORATED  
NEW YORK, N. Y. PROVIDENCE, R. I. BOSTON, MASS.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

*Importers and Manufacturers of  
Starches, Gums, Dextrine  
Alizarine Assistant, Soluble  
Oil, Soap*

And Every Known Material from every part of the world  
for Starching, Softening, Weighting, and Finishing  
Yarn, Thread or any Fabric

Special attention given by practical men to specialties for Sizing, Softening, Finishing and Weighting Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Fabrics; combining the latest European and American methods.

*Sole Agents For  
BELLE ALKALI CO., of Belle, W. Va.  
Manufacturers of*

Liquid Chlorine, Bleaching Powder, Caustic Soda  
Solid or Flaked



### Ring Traveler Specialists

**U. S. Ring Traveler Co.**  
159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer

Wm. P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative  
P. O. Box 792 GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

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*"Warp Dressing Service  
Improves Weaving"*

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with variety of weaves and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3805.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving. Thoroughly trained in all departments of mill. I. C. S. graduate. Understand jacquard weaving. Age 30, married, no bad habits. Good references. Address No. 3806.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant superintendent by man who can get results, either yarn or weave mill. Best of references. Address No. 3807.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 37, 12 years as overseer. First class references. Address No. 3808.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical, references to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent in some of best yarn mills in North Carolina. Have fine record as to quality and quantity at low cost. Address No. 3810.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class man. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man of long experience and ability to get good results. Now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3813.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 24 years experience in cotton mill shops both steam and electric drive. References. Address No. 3813-A.

WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 39, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3831.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x60s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver who can get big production at the right cost. Fine references. Address No. 3838.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of largest mills in the South. Married, have family, reliable worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer South Carolina or Georgia. Now employed as assistant superintendent and weaver and am giving entire satisfaction. Have good reasons for wishing to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3840.

WANT position as overseer weaving, prefer job of fancies. Have been weaver for past 10 years with one of the finest mills in the South. Excellent references to show a fine record. Address No. 3841.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want better job. Good weaver as well as superintendent.

and get operate weave mill on very satisfactory basis. Address No. 3843.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as superintendent. Long experience as both overseer and superintendent and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3844.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from past and present employers. Address No. 3852.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced in wide variety of fabrics and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3853.

WANT position as dyer, 12 years experience on long and short chain work, raw stock, beam and Franklin machines. Can handle any size jobs on cotton. Good references and can come on short notice. Address No. 3854.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced an dreable man who can handle your room on efficient and satisfactory basis. Good references. Address No. 3855.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or weaver in large mill, white or colored goods; 20 years as overseer weaving, slashing and beaming in number of South's best mills. Have held present place for nine years and am giving entire satisfaction. Address No. 3856.

WANT position as superintendent of plain or fancy goods mill, would consider offer of medium size mill at reasonable salary. Thoroughly conversant with all departments. Address No. 3857.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, ginghams preferred; age 40, have family; 22 years experience, 8 years as carder and spinner and assistant superintendent; have held last position as superintendent for 7 1-2 years. N. mill preferred. Good references. Address No. 3858.

WANT position as overseer weaving or superintendent. Long experience in good mills and can get good results. Best of references. Address No. 3859.

WANT position as overseer carding; age 33, married, 14 years in carding; 5 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3860.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, or would take overseer weaving in large mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed in good plant and can give good references. Fine record in good mills. Address No. 3861.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 17 years in spinning room, now employed as second hand in 35,000 spindle room; age 28, married, sober, reliable and church member. Good references. Address No. 3862.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling or twisting. Age 29, married, 10 years on spinning. Can furnish good reference. Address No. 3863.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 35, married, practical carder and spinner and can furnish fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3864.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or carding and spinning, can give good references as to character and ability, strictly sober, now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3865.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, experienced on drills and sheetings; also colored goods. Can give A1 references. Address No. 3867.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced and reliable man, who can produce good results. Good references. Address No. 3868.

WANT position as superintendent, now employed as such, but wish to change; 4 years in present place, 8 years as carder and spinner or both warp and hosiery yarns, 5 years as spinner, been in mill over 25 years, thoroughly understand all processes from picker room to winding and twisting. Good knowledge of steam and electricity. Address No. 3869.

WANT position as overseer spinner, at \$30 weekly or more, now employed in good mill, practical and experienced man. Best of references. Address No. 3870.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver; long practical experience, and can produce quality and quantity production. Address No. 3871.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 12 years on heavy duck, 14 years as overseer on sheetings, drill, osbargus, grain bag, tubing and rope machines; am 48. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3872.

WANT position as overseer weaving, experienced on large variety of goods and can handle room on efficient basis. Address No. 3873.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or weaver in large plant; now employed as overseer slashing, warping and drawing-in on 360 Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3874.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or weave mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent past record. Good references. Address No. 3875.

WANT position as agent superintendent or manager of Southern mill on white work. Would be interested in buying stock. Can furnish best of references and can show results. Address No. 3876.

WANT position as overseer weaving, now running 800 looms and giving satisfaction; familiar with colored checks, chambrays, many other lines; age 39, married, good references. Address No. 3877.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 29, married, I. C. A. graduate, experienced on plain and fine work including all kinds of cotton towels and specialties. Good references. Address No. 3879.

WANT position as superintendent; 28 years experience in mill, have held present place as superintendent for 8 years, have good reasons for wanting to change. Best of references. Address No. 3880.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Now employed as carder. Can furnish good references to show my record. Address No. 3881.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or supt. of small yarn mill; 20 years as carder and spinner; mostly in carding and assistant supt. Now employed as carder and assistant supt. Good references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Practical man of long experience; have excellent references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as supt. or weaver, long experience in good mills, excellent references to show character and ability. Address No. 3883.

WANT position as supt. of spinning mill, practical experienced man of good ability and can get results. Address No. 3884.

WANT position as supt. and manager of small or medium mill, or overseer of large, good paying weave room. Excellent references. Address No. 3885.

WANT position as master mechanic; 20 years experience, now employed, good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3886.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both, or supt.; 25 years in mill, 18 as supt.; married, have family. Address No. 3887.

WANT position as spinner, white work preferred; experienced and reliable man. Can come on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3888.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, now employed as such and giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Married, good habits, reliable and competent. Good references. Address No. 3889.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced spinner, practical and capable, good character and habits, best of references. Address No. 3890.

WANT position as supt. or would take carding or spinning. Good references to show an excellent past record and can produce good results. Address No. 3891.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill, or supt. of small or medium size mill. Long experience in good mills; good manager of help. First class references. Address No. 3892.

WANT position as supt. of small mill, with opportunity of investing in mill and advance. Long experience as overseer, good character, inventor and owner of patent that will be of great value to mill equipped to use waste sock. Patent would give mill big advantage in manufacture of twine, rope and similar products. Would take stock for entire amount of pattern and invest small amount in addition, or would consider new mill. Address No. 3893.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience on both steam and electric work, 14 years in mill shops, good references. Address No. 3895.

WANT position as supt., assistant supt., carder or spinner, mule or ring frames, good man of long experience, best of references. Address No. 3894.

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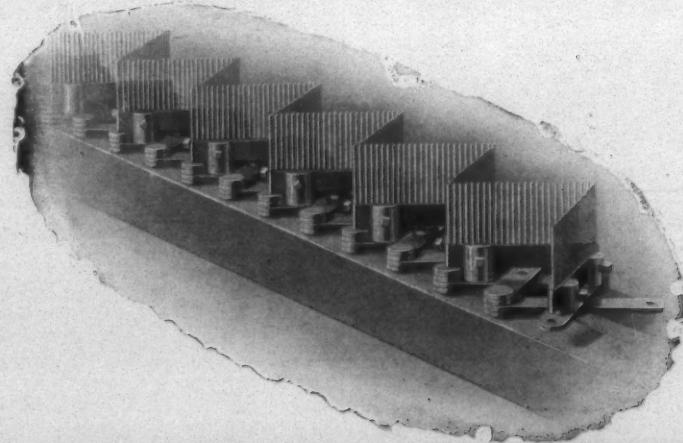
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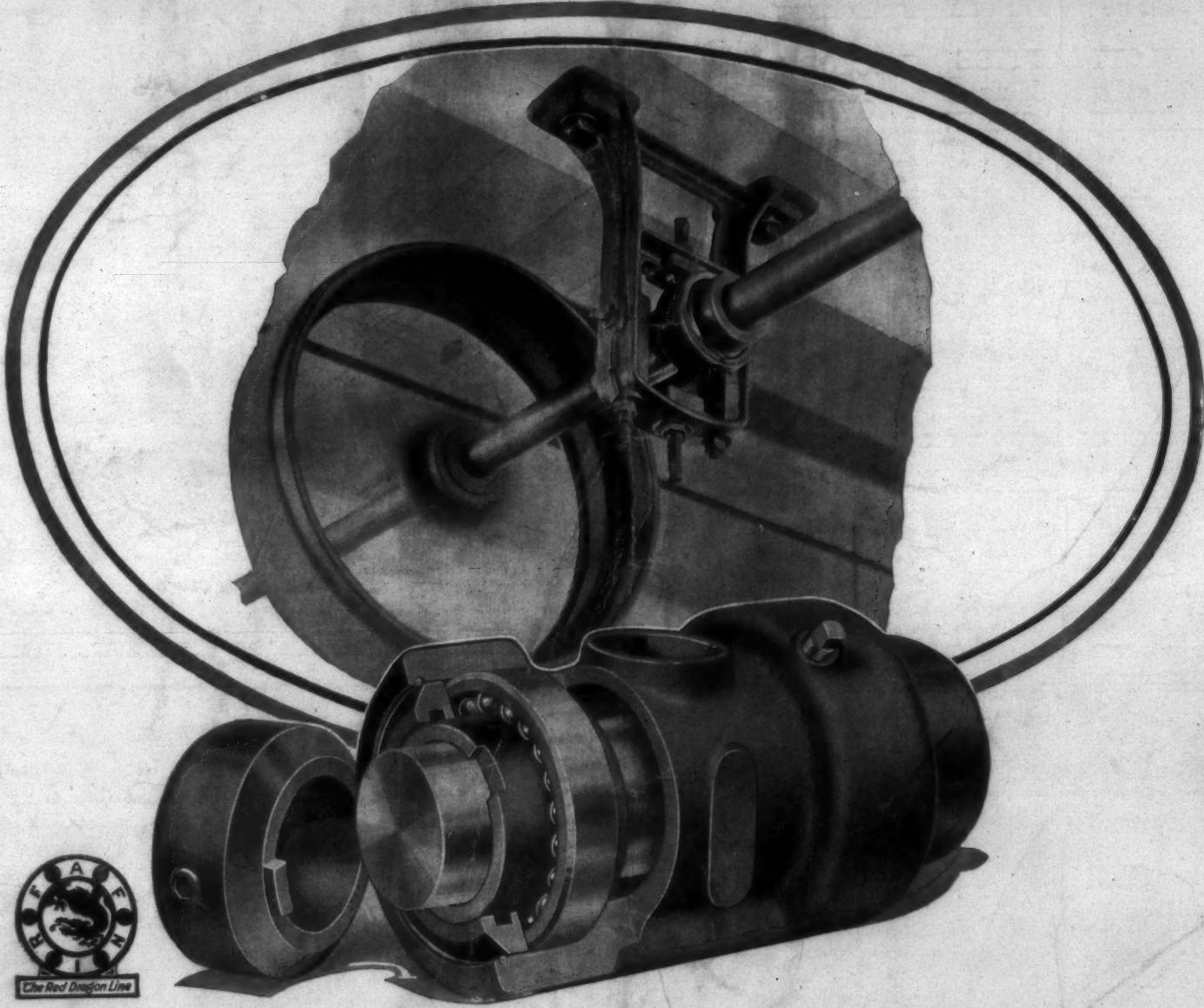
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